Cambria Freeman.

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

UME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876. NUMBER 21

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. ADVERTISING AGENTS 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.
dvertising Contracts can be made.

GENTS WANTED FOR THE
ENTENNIAL
HISTORY OF THE U. S.
[illegible] thrilling history makes [illegible] selling book ever published. It [illegible] account of the Grand Centennial
[illegible] Incomplete and Unreliable [illegible] circulated; see that the book you [illegible] Fine Engravings and 925 Pages. [illegible] and extra terms to Agents. [illegible] Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

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R THE CAMPAIGN!
[illegible] the Presidential campaign will be [illegible] fully illustrated in THE NEW [illegible] commend it to candid men of [illegible] We will send THE WEEKLY EDI- [illegible] post paid, from now till after [illegible] the SUNDAY EDITION [illegible] the same price; or the DAILY (4 [illegible]
THE SUN, New York City.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

[illegible] as tight as you can, that's [illegible] more, that's gout," is a fa- [illegible] of these two diseases. Though [illegible] attack different parts of the [illegible] believed to be a poisonous acid [illegible] Purify this by the use of
t's Seltzer Aperient.
[illegible] speedily and thoroughly. It is [illegible] of the sufferer from rheumatism
D BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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[illegible] OF FARMING AND [illegible] LANDS: near the great [illegible] in Putnam County, West Vir- [illegible] to suit purchasers. Soil good, [illegible] abundant, timber excellent, [illegible] mills convenient; title per- [illegible] Terms accommoda- [illegible] description to J. L. McLEAN, [illegible] County, West Virginia.

-House Established in 1865.
[illegible] obtained for Officers, Soldiers, [illegible] and Seamen of War of 1861 [illegible] their heirs. The law includes de- [illegible] honorably discharged. If in- [illegible] or have contracted any disease, [illegible] Thousands entitled. Great num- [illegible] increased rate, and should ap- [illegible] All soldiers and Seamen of the [illegible] served for any period, however [illegible] or not,—and all widows of [illegible] the Pension rolls, are requested [illegible] at once. [illegible] who enlisted in 1861-2 and 3 [illegible] entitled. Send your discharges [illegible] examined. Business before the [illegible] OFFICE solicited. Officers' returns [illegible] and all just claims prosecuted [illegible] unless successful. I request [illegible] stamps for reply and return of [illegible] E. LEMON, Lock Box 47, [illegible] Captain Lemon as an honorable [illegible] Practitioner.—S. A. Hurlbut, M. [illegible] District of Illinois, late Maj. [illegible] mention name of this paper.

OFFER! During this month we will dispose of 100 NEW [illegible] PIANOS AND ORGANS, of [illegible] including WATERS', at lower [illegible] before offered. NEW 7 OCTAVE [illegible] boxed and shipped. Terms, $40 [illegible] monthly until paid. New 5 OCTAVE [illegible] with book closet and stool war- [illegible] cash and $5 monthly until [illegible] and Catalogues mailed. AGENTS [illegible] HORACE WATERS & SONS,
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AND & BINDLEY,
RDWARE,
Seventh Ave.,
SBURGH, PA.
[illegible] below Grant Street,
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[illegible] Union Depot.
[illegible] the attention of Buyers to Stock
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BODY HOUSE,
UST and NINTH Streets,
LADELPHIA, PA.
[illegible] places of amusement and car lines [illegible] changes to and from the Centen- [illegible] proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, [illegible] the past twenty years, and present [illegible] leased the House for a term of [illegible] newly furnished and fitted it [illegible] will keep a strictly first-class [illegible] accommodation for 300 guests. [illegible] per day. [illegible] been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, [illegible] in the PEABODY. [illegible]-4m.

ity Gun Works.
[illegible] GUNS, PISTOLS, and Am- [illegible] Black Hills parties and others. [illegible] SPORTING APPARA- [illegible] assortment at lowest prices at
H. H. SCHULTE'S
IRON CITY GUN WORKS,
[illegible] Liberty Street, Pittsburgh. [illegible] Illustrated Price List and Cata- [illegible] full information. Goods sent, [illegible]
[5-12.-1m.]

ND LIME for sale in large [illegible] quantities by
EVAN MICHAELS.

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW.

BY THE LATE MRS. MARY FORD (UNA.)

The surging sea of human life forever onward rolls,
And bears to the eternal shore its daily freight of souls.
Though bravely sails our bark to-day pale death sits at the prow,
And few shall know we ever lived a hundred years from now.

O, mighty human brotherhood! why fiercely war and strive,
While God's great world has ample space for every thing alive?
Broad fields, uncultured and unclaimed, are waiting for the plough
Of progress that shall make them bloom a hundred years from now.

Why should we strive so earnestly in life's short, narrow span,
On golden stairs to climb so high above our brother man?
Why blindly at an earthly shrine in slavish homage bow?
Our gold will rust, ourselves be dust, a hundred years from now?

Why prize so much the world's applause? Why dread so much its blame?
A fleeting echo is its voice of censure or of fame;
The praise that thrills the heart, the scorn that dyes with shame the brow,
Will be as long-forgotten dreams a hundred years from now.

O patient hearts, that meekly bear your weary load of wrong?
O earnest hearts, that bravely dare, and, striving, grow more strong!
Press on till perfect peace is won; you'll never dream of how
You struggled o'er life's thorny road a hundred years from now.

Grand, lofty souls, who live and toil that freedom, right, and truth,
Alone may rule the universe, for you is endless youth;
When 'mid the blest with God you rest, the grateful lands shall bow
Above your clay in rev'rent love a hundred years from now.

Earth's empires rise and fall, O Time! like breakers on thy shore;
They rush upon thy rocks of doom, go down, and are no more;
The starry wilderness of worlds that gem night's radient brow,
Will light the skies for other eyes a hundred years from now.

Our Father, to whose sleepless eyes the past and future stand
An open page, like babes we cling to Thy protecting hand;
Change, sorrow, death, are naught to us if we may safely bow
Beneath the shadow of Thy throne a hundred years from now.

How Maggie Caught the Burglar.

"You are not afraid, Maggie?"

"Me afraid!" said Maggie. "I'd no fear born with me. As for the house it's the strongest fastened I ever was in. You say yourself there's no lock a burglar could force, and I'm not one to let tramps or the like in of my free will. God knows the place will be safe enough when you come back—as safe as though there was a regiment of soldiers in it; and I'll have all bright for your new wife, Mr. Archibald."

She called her master Mr. Archibald still, this old woman; but she was the only one who still used his Christian name. He was an elderly man himself, and had few intimate friends, hospitality not being one of his virtues. He was rich, and there was much that was valuable in the house; more ready money, too, than most men keep about them; but then it was secure as a bank-vault—patent locks and burglar alarms that first sent a bullet into any one who sought to enter by stealth, and then rang a bell to awake the household—were attached to every door, and a furious watch-dog, that lived on raw meat, was in the back garden. The Van Nott mansion could have withstood a siege at a moment's notice.

Mr. Van Nott was a money-dealer. He had ways and means of accumulating property which were mysteries to his neighbors, and they were suspicious that the little back parlor, sacred to business, had even seen such lesser dealings as the loan of money on gold watches, cashmere shawls and diamonds of genteel distress. Two or three mortgages had been bought up and rather cruelly foreclosed; and he was a hard landlord and a bad person to owe money to altogether. On the whole, he was disliked in the place, and rich as he was, would have found it hard to get a wife to his liking among the neighbors at Oakham. However, having resolved to marry again—there had been a Mrs. Van Nott, who died years before—he had sought out a wealthy widow of a saving disposition, who lived on a small farm some miles out of town, and having already disinherited her daughter for espousing an estimable man of small means, and turned her son out of doors for equally prudent reasons, was not likely to bring any troublesome generosity into his household, and had offered himself to her, and had been accepted. And now, though both their economical souls revolted against it, custom decreed a wedding of some sort, and a honeymoon trip somewhere, and they had decided to do it as cheaply as possible. For this brief time Mr. Van Nott must leave his business and his house, and it was on the eve of his departure that he had the above conversation with his old servant, standing with his portmanteau in his hand, and regarding her gravely.

"Yes, yes," he said, "I presume it is all safe enough. And I'll speak to the night watchman, and give him a dollar to take a particular look at this house. Well, good-bye, Maggie; make things as neat as possible, for if they look dirty my wife may think the furniture old, and want something new for the parlor." And Mr. Van Nott departed.

"Yes, yes," said old Maggie, "no doubt she'll have fine, extravagant ways. Poor master! What a pity he should marry after all—but old fools are the worst fools. A young thing eight-and-forty, too, when he has a sensible servant, sixty last January, that knows what belongs to good housekeeping. If he wanted to marry why didn't he ask *me*? I'd not have gone gallivanting and spending. Ah, well, he'll suffer, not I." And Maggie trotted away to begin her sweeping and dusting.

She had said truly that there was no fear born in her, but as the night drew on she began to feel somewhat lonely. Her master's presence was strangely missed out of the great house, and there was something ghostly in the look of his empty chair when she peeped into the little back office.

"If I was superstitious," she said to herself, "I should think something dreadful was going to happen. I feel chilly up and down my back, and I keep thinking of funerals. I'll make myself a cup of tea, and see if I can't get over it."

And accordingly old Maggie shut herself into the snug kitchen, and lighting two candles, drew a pot of the strongest young hyson, and putting her feet close to the cooking-stove, began to feel much more comfortable.

The old clock ticked away on the mantel, the hands pointing to half-past eight.

"I'm going to bed at nine," said Maggie. "I've worked well to-day. Much thanks I'll get for it, I doubt. Hark! What's that?"

It was a sound outside the door—a slow, solemn grating of wheels. Then feet trod the pavement, and the bell rung faintly.

"A carriage!" cried Maggie. "Has he changed his mind and brought her home at once? But that can't be—he's not married yet." And taking one of the candles she trotted to the door, but not before the bell rung again.

"Who's that?" she cried, the door slightly ajar.

"A stranger," said a voice, "one who has something particular to say to you."

"You'll have to wait for to-morrow," said Maggie. "You can't come in to-night."

"My good woman," said the stranger, "are you Margaret Black?"

"That's my name."

"Mr. Van Nott's housekeeper for twenty years?"

"Yes."

"My good woman, if you are attached to your master, I have very bad news for you."

"Gracious Lord!" cried Maggie, but she did not open the door much wider—only enough to thrust her head out. "Don't scare me, mister. What is it?"

"The worst you can think of," said the man. "Mr. Van Nott traveled on the ——— railroad. There has been an accident."

"Preserve us!" cried Maggie, letting the door fall back, "and him on his way to his wedding. He's hurt badly then?"

"He's dead," said the man. "Dead, and we've brought him home."

Maggie sat down on a chair and began to cry.

"We've done what we could," said the man. "The lady he was to marry and her friends will be down to-morrow. Meanwhile my instructions are that you shall watch with him, and allow no stranger to enter the house. There are valuable things here, I'm told; and Mr. Van Nott's lawyer must take possession of them, and seal them up before strangers have access to the rooms."

"Oh! dear, dear," cried old Maggie. "That it should come to this. Yes; I'll watch alone. I'm not afraid, but—oh, dear!"

Then she shrunk back, and let the two men carry a horrible coffin into the front parlor.

They came out with their hats off, and the other man held his also in his hand.

"I regret to leave you all alone in the house," he said.

"I don't mind that," said old Maggie, "but its terrible, terrible."

"If you'd like me to stay," said the man.

"No," said Maggie. "I've no fear of living or dead men. You can go."

Then she locked the door and went into the parlor, and putting the candle on the mantle, looked at the coffin through her tears.

"He was good enough to me," she said "poor Mr. Archibald! And this comes of wanting to marry at this time of life, and gallivanting on railroads. I wonder whether he is changed much. I'll take a look," and Maggie crossed the room and lifted the lid over the face of the enclosed body.

"I'll take a look," she said to herself again. "I'm not afraid of dead folks."

In a minute more Maggie dropped the lid again and retreated, shaking from head to foot. She had seen, within the coffin, a face with its eyes shut, and with bandages about the head, and the ghastly features of a clown in a circus, minus the red mouth.

But it was a living face, well-chalked, and not her master's; and Maggie knew at once that she had been well humbugged—that this story of her master's death was a lie, and that a burglar lay within the coffin, ready to spring upon her and bind her, or perhaps murder her at any moment. She could, of course, open the door and try to escape; but the accomplices of the man were doubtless outside. It was a long distance to the nearest house, and, even if they did not kill her, they would execute their purpose and rob the place before she returned.

"Master looks natural," said Maggie aloud, and tried to collect her thoughts.

Mr. Van Nott's revolvers were in the next room, she knew, loaded, six shots in each. Maggie could use pistols. She had aimed at troublesome cats with great success more than once. If she could secure these pistols she felt safe.

"Poor, dear master," she sobbed, and edged toward the back room. "Poor, dear master." She lifted the desk lid. She had them safe.

She glided back to the front parlor and sat down on a chair. She turned up her sleeves and grasped a pistol in each hand, and she watched the coffin quietly. In half an hour the lid stirred. A cautious hand crept up the side. A wiry eye peeped out. It fell upon the armed figure, and closed again.

"You'd better," said Maggie to herself.

Again the head lifted. This time Maggie sprung to her feet.

"You're fixed quite handy," she said coolly. "No need of laying you out if I fire, and I can aim first-rate, especially when I'm afraid of ghosts, as I be now."

The head bobbed down again. Maggie reseated herself. She knew this could not last very long—that there must be a conflict before long. It was as she supposed. A moment more and the coffin was empty, and a ferocious young fellow sat on its edge, and thus addressed her: "We meant to do it all quiet," he said, "and I don't wan't to frighten old women. Just put them down."

"I'm not frightened," said Maggie.

"I'm coming to take them things away from you," said the man.

"Come!" said Maggie.

He advanced one step. She took aim and he dodged, but a bullet went through his left arm, and it dropped by his side.

Furious with pain, he dashed toward her. She fired again, and this time wounded him in the right shoulder. Faint, and quite helpless, he staggered against the wall.

"There, you've done it, old woman," he said, "Open the door and let me out. My game is up."

"Mine isn't," said old Maggie. "Get into your coffin again, or this time I'll shoot you through the heart."

"The burglar looked piteously at her, but he saw no pity in her face. He went back to the coffin and lay down in it. Blood dripped from his wounds, and he was growing pale. Maggie did not want to see him die before her eyes, but she dared not call aid. To leave the house before daylight would be to meet this man's companions, and risk her own life. There was nothing for it but to play the surgeon herself, and in a little while she had stopped the blood and saved the burglar's life. More than this—she brought him a cup of tea, and fed him with it as if he had been a baby. Nothing, however, could induce her to let him out of his coffin.

About one or two o'clock she heard steps outside, and knew that the other burglars were near, but her stout heart never failed. She trusted in the bars and bolts and they did not betray her.

The daylight found her sitting quietly beside the wounded burglar, and the milkman, bright and early, was the ambassador who summoned the officers of justice.

When the bridal party returned next day the house was neat and tidy, and Maggie, in her best alpaca, told the news in laconic fashion.

"Frightened!" she exclaimed, in answer to the sympathetic ejaculations of her new mistress. "Frightened! Oh, no! Fear wasn't born in me."

THE AMERICAN FLAG.—Persons who desire to make their own flags for the coming 4th of July should remember that certain proportions should be observed in its manufacture. Any one can find the proper proportions from the following data: The United States garrison flag is thirty-six feet "fly" (long), and twenty feet hoist (wide), or in that proportion, the width being five-ninths of the length. The recruiting flag is nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches, the width being four-ninths of the length. The "union," or blue field, is in length one-third the length of the flag, and extends in width to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. There are thirteen stripes, beginning and ending with red. The garrison flag is the one usually taken as the standard for making flags for private use or decoration.

THE clock which is to be presented to the city of Philadelphia by Mr. Seybert, of that place, and which will be placed in the tower of Independence Hall, has been finished. It weighs altogether six thousand pounds. One of its combinations is so adjusted that at times a hammer will strike on the bell in the tower the number thirteen, to represent the number of the original states, and seventy-six; to represent the year of the century in which the Declaration of Independence was published.

WHEN do two and two not make four? When they stand for twenty-two.

Doing Business without Capital.

He was poor but proud; a stranger in the city, and no one to take him in. He had expended his last dollar, and as he wandered through Tremont street, at mid-day, he seriously contemplated how he should possess himself of the wherewith to obtain a dinner. He was well clad, and made an unusually respectable appearance for a man who could not boast of possessing even one of the lowest denomination of greenbacks. The thought occurred to him that his immediate necessity might compel him to pawn some article or articles of his wardrobe, when his attention was arrested by the eloquent, earnest tones of an auctioneer, in a store he was passing, expatiating upon the "ruinous, wicked, awful sacrifice" he was about to make in knocking down a rich set of parlor furniture "for one third its cost," but which he had orders to sell "without reserve." Curiosity to see such an "awful sacrifice" committed, led the moneyless stranger into the crowd there assembled. He caught the auctioneer's eye—that was all—and "going—going—gone!" immediately followed.

"Your name, sir," said the auctioneer.

The stranger hesitated, and thinking of his dolorous and dollarless condition, began urging his way to the stand, to inform the auctioneer that he had mistaken his look for a bid, when a gentleman tapped him on the shoulder, and said, quickly:

"Twenty-five dollars for your bargain!"

"It is yours!" as promptly replied the stranger.

The money was paid to him, the name of the second purchaser given, and the first one went on his way rejoicing; nor did he stop until he seated himself in the big dining hall of the Parker House.

"I'm in luck to-day, surely; and I'll have a good dinner," he soliloquized, as he scanned the "menu" placed before him.

The viands most craved were ordered, and while he waited to be served, he took up a morning paper, and the first thing that met his eye was the staring caption, "Elegant Estate at Auction This Day, at 3 P. M.;" and following was a grandiloquent description thereof, also, including a catalogue of the elegant furniture, works of art, etc., which furnished and adorned the mansion, and which were also to be sold immediately after the sale of the real property.

Some good genius—it may have been Dame Fortune—prompted him to determine at once to attend the sale. It lacked an hour and forty minutes to the appointed time—ample to do full justice to the edibles he had generously ordered, and leisurely walk to the aristocratic street on the Back Bay, where was situated the valuable estate indicated in the advertisement.

He was there in season to view the property, and did so with apparently as much interest as if HE intended to be a competitor in the purchase. Then he listened with due attention to the auctioneer's glowing praises of the mansion, and the not very favorable terms of sale, including the "$500 to be paid down," which did not appear to appal him in the least.

The sale began at a "ridiculously low figure," as the auctioneer said, but, nevertheless, he warmed up to his work as the bids advanced to twenty-five, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-four thousand, and after much shouting, hammering, and significant pauses, it was finally knocked off at a fraction less than $35,000! And the poor fellow, who possessed only $25,00, minus the value of a dinner at Parker's, was the lucky purchaser!

He gave his name as Abraham V. Stuart, and the auctioneer was pleased to say, notwithstanding the property sold below his estimate at least ten thousand dollars:

"Mr. Stuart, I congratulate you. This estate cost not less than $60,000, and ought to have brought at least $50,000!"

Scarcely had the hammer fallen for the last time, than an agent of one of our most opulent nabobs appeared on the scene, almost breathless with exerting himself to be at the sale on time, as he was authorized by his employer to bid off the property at a figure not exceeding a certain fixed limit. He expressed much disappointment when he learned the price it had sold for, and declared that had he been present he would have raised the figures at least fifteen per cent.

"If you want the house so badly, perhaps it is not too late to obtain it," said the purchaser, on hearing the remark that was made.

"I do not want it for myself; but I was sent here by a gentleman with instructions to purchase it at a certain limit," replied the agent.

"Perhaps you would like to make an offer for the purchase?"

"I will give you three thousand dollars above what it sold for," said the agent.

"Then you must acknowledge that it is worth nearer twenty more. Oh, no! three thousand will never do. Make it ten thousand dollars, and the property is yours?"

"I will give you five thousand," said the agent.

"Couldn't think of it," said the purchaser. "But as I bought the house neither for a residence or an investment, but purely as a speculation, I will split the difference, and call it seventy-five hundred dollars."

"Done!" said the other. "And here is a thousand dollars to bind the bargain, and if you will walk with me to my office, I will draw a check for the balance, and satisfy you that the bank will cash it on presentation."

The auctioneer's clerk was notified of the transfer, the "$500 to be paid down" was paid by the agent, and in less than half an hour our innocent speculater was in possession of a reliable check for seventy-five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars in greenbacks, and the small sum on hand from the entirely accidental "streak of luck" earlier in the day.

With the small fortune thus almost thrust upon him, he established himself in trade on one of the best streets in the city, where he is now doing a flourishing business.

This episode in his career he frequently speaks of to his most confidential friends, and declares his doubts whether any merchant in Boston ever did quite so profitable a business in one day on so small a capital as he did on that, to him, memorable day!
—*Yankee Blade.*

"When a Woman Will," Etc.

There is a woman on Seventh street that always gets the best of it when she and her husband have little differences. This spring she wanted to move into a larger house, and her husband didn't want to, and being the head of the family of course they didn't move. But she didn't say anything; she kept still and bided her time, and shortly it came.

One morning the husband came home in a great hurry and said he must go East, and he would be gone about two weeks, and she knew very well he would be gone two weeks if he said so, and probably a trifle over that.

She packed his portmanteau with shirts, and kissed him good-bye, and saw him safely off, and went right out house hunting. She found just the house she wanted, and that man hadn't been gone three days when she was safely moved, and at the end of ten days was as settled and serene in her new quarters as though she had never moved in her life. Meantime, a family had moved in the house she had vacated, and all went quietly on till one day, as the woman was mixing bread in the kitchen, and the outside door was open, too, in rushed a man and gave her a hug, saying—

"How are you, little girl? Doing your own work, are you?"

And then there was an awful pause, as that woman looked round at him, and he saw it wasn't "little girl" at all, but an old girl of the Spartan type, and she didn't seem to relish the hug he gave her, either. Says he:

"Is your mistress at home? Or, I mean, do Mrs. Brown's folks live here?"

Then she told him she didn't know anything about Brown's folks; her name was Slimmens, and if she was poor she was respectable, and then she began to cry, and all at once she waxed wroth and laid hold of the broom and took after poor Brown, and says she—"I'll sweep you off the face of the earth, you scalawag you!" and the way Brown went out the door with the swish of that broom behind him might be called abrupt.

Well, he went out among the neighbors and found out where he lived, and went home and interviewed Mrs. Brown, who cried and said she "didn't think he'd care if she just moved while he was gone, and saved him all the trouble," which last made him madder than he was before, and she cried again, and the end of it all was she came out one Easter Sunday with as handsome a new bonnet as any one, which was very significant of his being a done Brown.

A STRANGE STORY.—Troy. N. Y., has just had a startling sensation. A newspaper man charged one Dr. Camp with having sold an infant out of the county house to the wife of Jack Goddard, a cornet player. On a trial for libel the editor proved the truth of the charge, and was acquitted, but the facts developed caused a breaking up of the Goddard family. It seems that Mrs. Goddard was unblessed with children. Her husband's love for her was unbounded, but she knew that he would love her better could she only present him with a pledge. She began, too, to fear that if she should remain childless, his affection would die away; so she thought to deceive him, by purchasing a child by bribing Dr. Camp to get one out of the alms house for her during one of his protracted absences with a traveling show. The husband was overjoyed on his return, and the wife, living in the security of Dr. Camp's promise of secresy, was supremely happy. But when Dr. Camp found that the editor knew the secret he wrote to Goddard telling him of the deception practiced on him by his wife. The angered and grief stricken husband wrote to his wife, enclosing Camp's letter, telling her that he could never live with her again. She is now in straitened circumstances and overwhelmed with grief and shame, but clings to the babe with the love of a true mother and refuses to part with it. There is some hope that through the kind offices of friends the unhappy pair may be brought together again, as the fault committed by the wife was not a criminal one, and was intended rather to promote the happiness of her husband.

A GOOD lawyer is not a necessity, for necessity knows no law.

MAKING THE HOME BASE.

A SIGHT THAT CAUSED DOM PEDRO TO MOURN.

The following is said to be one of Dom Pedro's letters home, intercepted by the Cincinnati *Saturday Night*:

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, '76.—I must write you of the peculiar treatment of idiots in the United States. In Brazil, as you know, we confine that unfortunate class in the asylums and submit them to such humane treatment as will mitigate their calamity if it does not improve their mental condition, but in this country asylums have been abolished and idiots are treated to an exercise called "base ball." All do not play at once, of course. A great body of them go into some open lot, and "nine" are selected to play against another so-called "nine," while the remaining idiots sit and stand around, uttering incoherent gibberish meanwhile, and indulging in idiotic yells at frequent intervals. I went out to what they call the "base ball grounds" the other day, and found at least 20,000 people congregated there. They were of all ages, sizes, sexes, and conditions, and all more or less demented. From my observations, that day I cannot say that I was favorably impressed with base ball treatment for the feeble minded. I think the old fashioned asylum, with its attendant discipline, is better for them. I would like to describe "base ball" if I could, but it is so foolish a performance that it is difficult for a sensible man to convey an intelligible idea of it to readers in the full possession of their intellects. Suffice it to say that it consists mainly in one man flinging a ball at another, who makes a wild and ofttimes fruitless effort to hit it with a club. The former is called a "pitcher." He takes the ball in his hand, scrutinizes it carefully to make sure that it isn't a codfish ball, then glances up at the clouds to see if it is likely to rain, then casts his eye around at the infirm intellects who are watching him so intensely from the benches, looks intently at the ground as if selecting some good depot to sit down, then wheeling suddenly on his heel he spins the ball with a swift, jerking motion towards the man with the bat. You cannot imagine the frantic yells that crowd of impaired mental constitutions sends up if the batter hits it and sends it spinning a long distance, particularly if it isn't captured by the nimble idiots who run after it before he can run around a given circle. I was curious to know whether or not this exercise was pecuniarily profitable to those who participated in it, and I asked the aforementioned base ball reporter. "Do these unfortunate creatures who play base ball ever make anything?" and he replied, "Oh, yes, they make their home base occasionally." Poor fellows, I should think they would make home base enough, but of course they can't help it. They were born so for the most part, though I am told that base-ball idiocy is contagious and on the increase.

SOAP ON THE STAIRS.

HOW MR. PACKLEMERTON COME TO CHANGE HIS MIND ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A gentleman residing on Aberdeen street was, until Friday last, inclined to favor female suffrage. His wife had prudently delayed moving till after the 1st, so as to take advantage of the fall of house rents. The house to which they moved had a tremendously steep flight of stairs, and an oil clothed hall. The wife had the stairs scrubbed down, and left the soap on the top step. Her husband was up stairs, with a basket full of clothes pins in one hand and a cloak under the other arm, when his wife, who was down stairs, saw a mouse, and shaking her skirts madly, bounded upon the table and let off a series of shrill shrieks beginning on high ZZZ above the clef. Her husband, thinking the house was on fire at the very least, started to run to her rescue, and, stepping on the piece of soap that she had so thoughtfully left on the stairs, sat down vehemently at the top of the flight, and slid down with the speed of thought. Fire flew from his false teeth as he hit the edge of each step, volleys of clothes-pins were discharged into the air and came rattling and rebounding on the oil-cloth, and the clock shed its inwards over the universe. The injured husband had little time for reflection when he reached the glazed oil-cloth of the hall and shot across it with scarcely diminished velocity, literally making the oil-cloth and the seat of his pantaloons smoke with friction, and finally bringing up against the door with a violence that threatened to burst out the side of the house. The fearful concussion startled his wife, who turned a back-somersault from the table into a tub of soap-suds, in which she was so tightly wedged that she had to throw a hand spring and canter on all-fours like a turtle with a tub on her back and cataracts of suds inundating her. Meanwhile, the hired woman fell off the step-ladder with a crash like a pile-driver, and jarred down most of the plaster cornice. When the man's wife had slaughed her tub, she sauntered calmly into the hall and remarked, "Well, men are the clumsiest—and the hall had just been washed, too." Her husband did not say much, but he thought a good deal; and now, he says, just let Susan B. Anthony come and lecture here again, and if no other man has the courage to hiss, he will, so help him Jasper Packlemerton.—*Chicago Tribune.*

TRADITION has it that years ago, when Benjamin Franklin was a lad, he began to study philosophy, and soon became fond of applying technical names to common objects. One evening when he mentioned to his father that he swallowed some acephalous mollusks, the old man was much alarmed, and suddenly seizing him called for help. Mrs Franklin came with warm water, and the hired man rushed in with the garden pump. They forced half a gallon down Benjamin's throat, then held him over the edge of the porch and shook him, while the old man said: "If we don't get them things out of Benny, he will be pizened, sure." When they were out, and Benjamin explained that the articles alluded to were oysters, his father fondled him for half an hour with a trunk strap for scaring the family. After this Benjamin's language was simple.

No one should start for the Black Hills without a wig and a good supply of mucilage.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - June 9, 1876.

Democratic County Ticket.

STATE SENATOR:
F. A. SHOEMAKER, Esq., Ebensburg.
(Subject to District Conference.)
ASSEMBLY:
JOHN DOWNEY, Johnstown.
JAMES J. THOMAS, Carroll Twp.
SHERIFF:
JOHN RYAN, Cambria Borough.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
JOHN FLANAGAN, Stony Creek Twp.
JOHN D. THOMAS, Ebensburg.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
ISAAC N. WISSINGER, Blacklick Twp.
JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOSEPH CRAMER, Allegheny Twp.

BY a provision of the new constitution any bill passed by the Legislature and not vetoed by the Governor within thirty days after the adjournment of that body becomes a law of the commonwealth, and is as binding upon the citizens thereof as if it had received the official sanction. In this list may now be placed the celebrated boom bill, Governor Hartranft having failed to file his objections, if he has any, and make public proclamation of his veto within the time designated by the constitution.

* * *

THE position of War Secretary in Grant's cabinet recently tendered to J. Donald Cameron, Esq., of this State, was on Thursday last accepted by that gentleman, who is now snugly ensconced in his new quarters, and who, if report be true, is soon to present to the country the strange anamoly of a cabinet officer heading a delegation to a political convention and using his official and personal influence to secure the nomination of a candidate for President who shall be satisfactory to the man or the men who have made him what he is.

* * *

COMMON rumor, which makes and unmakes reputations at its leisure, has to late brought Governor Hartranft to the front as a Presidential aspirant, with, it is alleged, very fair prospects for success. The Conkling scheme, according to this theory, has been upset by the meddlesome interposition of the newspapers, and the Administration has therefore concentrated its influence upon Hartranft, who is to be pushed forward earnestly and persistently by all the means at command, among not the least potent of which may be mentioned the fact that the new Secretary of War, Don Cameron, is to lead the effort and marshal the Hartranft hosts in person at Cincinnati.

* * *

ONE day last week James Mulligan, of Boston, having been subpoened to appear as a witness before one of the Congressional investigation committees now in session, went to Washington city with eighteen letters, written by James G. Blaine, a prominent Republican aspirant for Presidential honors in his possession. The taking of those letters to Washington filled Blaine with terror, and he forthwith called upon Mulligan and besought him for the sake of his wife and children to surrender the letters, even threating, if Mulligan may be believed, to take his own life if the documents were not forthcoming. Failing to get them in that way, he next asked permission to examine the letters, pledging his word to return them to Mulligan, but when he got them he kept them, and thus far has refused to let even the committee see them. Nothing daunted, however, Mulligan appeared before the committee and testified that the letter contained evidence sufficient to show that Mr. Blaine, while Speaker of the House had dabbled extensively in Northern Pacific railroad stocks, either as a purchaser or as a bribed man. This assertion was promptly denied on part of Mr. Blaine, who eventually read the letters in the presence of the committee, but, if a dispatch from Mulligan can be relied on, did not read them all, and hence kept back what the latter gentleman alleges would have confirmed his statement had they been made public.

* * *

SPEAKER KERR has been fully vindicated from the foul aspersions cast upon his character by the witness Harney, and now stands, as he has ever stood, before the country with his private and public honor untarnished. So much for the despicable effort to drag him down from his high position, and that too out of mere revenge for the odium which has been brought upon leading Republicans through the action of the various investigation committees at present and for months past engaged in bringing to light "the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of so many dishonest officials connected with the national government As the N. Y. *Tribune* very justly remarks, and as all the decent newspapers in the country without regard to politics very emphatically reiterate, the testimony of Harney had from the beginning no basis except Harney's mere word. It was not only opposed to nearly all reasonable probabilities, and was flatly contradicted by Mr. Kerr himself, but an exposure of Harney's life and character fully discredits him as a witness, while from other sources comes the most circumstantial evidence that Harney pocketed the money he received from Greene. More than all this, if not better than all this, is the plain and unimpeachable statement of the accused himself, published in another column, in which he gives a very minute and satisfactory account of the circumstances under which he advised the appointment of Greene, and which, taken in connection with the other facts, very effectually disposes of this infamous scandal.

A Voice from the South.

The following letter was written, more than three months ago, by a prominent lawyer of the South to a distinguished Democrat in Washington, but not being intended for publication it only now finds its way into print. It is believed to contain a fair statement of the general feeling and opinion prevailing in the South on the political situation, and as such we deem it worthy of a place in our columns, which we accord to it without further comment:

———, MISS., March 4, 1876.

HON. ——— ———: *Dear Sir*—To an outsider anxious that harmony shall prevail in the views of the Democrats of different sections it appears that entire success will not probably attend the present efforts being made at Washington to bring about so desirable a condition of feeling. I say "appears," because I can only speak of things as they look to a "layman" at this distance. Although I sympathize entirely with all efforts to produce unity of sentiment and action upon the financial question it does seem to me that if a little more determination of purpose to go for hard money were made apparent by those who favor that view of the question, supported by those who are not so deeply concerned for the success of that principle as for a change of administration, it would do more to secure concert of action than anything that has yet been tried.

I take it for granted that all the Southern States, except South Carolina and, *possibly*, Florida, will vote for the nominee of the Democratic party, without much regard to his views upon the financial question; simply because to them (the Southern States) a change of administration, with all that implies, is of more consequence than the question of "gold and silver, or greenbacks"—important as they recognize the latter to be. This will give us 127 electoral votes to start with; and, as 185 is a majority, there will be only 58 more necessary. in order to succeed. To most Northern people it would no doubt have the appearance of political heresy to state that any question is of more importance than the one of finance. Be that as it may, it is none the less true as regards us of the South. If the North knew the situation in the South, especially, if they had *felt* it as we have, for years, they would, perhaps, look at the matter as we do.

Premising that any candidate who will be nominated will get the 127 Southern votes, as above specified, would not the votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, making 50, and those of California and Oregon, making 9 more, be safe for the Democrats with a hard money man? This would give us 186 votes, and that would be a majority *without another State.* It is apparently very doubtful, even with a soft money platform, about carrying *any* of the Western States; and such a platform would probably lose us all the above Northern and Pacific States. The chances to carry those above mentioned for the Democracy with a hard money platform are evidently much better than to carry the Western States, or any of them, with a soft money platform. An intermediate platform would probably carry neither. Besides, if the Western States saw a determination to carry out the above policy enough of them would probably acquiesce to make the triumph assured for a larger majority; if, indeed, any of the Western States can be carried by the Democracy at all; which is more than doubtful.

The South, I think, does not favor contraction; but a hard money platform can be made without contraction, and without resuming as early as 1879; if resumption be, as is generally held, impossible without contraction. I think the entire South, with the exception of the two States previously named, would go for the nominee of the Democratic party upon a hard money platform, if there were no contraction feature in it. That is the way it looks to me.

The desire for change of Administration is more strenuous with us than any and every thing besides. All this I say without intending to give an opinion on the mooted question of "gold or greenbacks;" but to show the only way, as it seems to us here in the South, to secure a change of Administration—a thing the South needs, and at present wants, more than any change in finance and currency, important as that may be. Very Truly Yours, ⁂

* * *

THE Boston *Transcript* of Monday last makes this startling statement in its editorial columns:

> "It is susceptible of proof, on the testimony of well known gentlemen now in Boston, that Josiah Caldwell said in their presence in this city that he paid Mr. Blaine for his influence in securing legislation favorable to the railroad enterprise in which Mr. Caldwell was engaged."

The *Transcript* gives in another part of the same issue a conversation between a "well known lawyer," whose name is not given, and Mr. Fisher, on the cars between Boston and Worcester, when Mr. Fisher and Mr. Mulligan were on their way to Washington. Mr. Fisher pointed to Mulligan's green bag, and said there was "evidence in that bag that would damn Blaine." The account continues:

> "His companion asked what that meant, and Mr. Fisher replied that there was a letter in the bag from Mr. Blaine (to Fisher), which said, substantially 'I have had a great deal of trouble at the heel of the session to get this Little Rock and Fort Smith bill through;' and subsequently the writer adds, 'I think I deserve some compensation.'—The explanation of this is, that the original grant to the road was with a restriction forbidding the sale of lands at less than a certain price per acre, and the 'great deal of trouble' referred to was in the removal of that restriction, which was ultimately accomplished, to the decided advantage of the company." The lawyer, when waited upon said that this account was "substantially correct" though not "exactly accurate," and involuntarily said that "Mr. Fisher made another statement to him which was still more damaging to Mr. Blaine."

GEN. B. F. BUTLER has written a letter to Speaker Kerr in which he expresses the belief that there is not a decent man, woman or child in the country who believes the charge made against him (Kerr), and hopes that he will not permit himself to be worried by what he terms an infamous conspiracy to injure the fair fame of an honorable man. Coming from so prominent and so uncompromising a political opponent as Gen. Butler, Mr. Kerr certainly has good reason to be proud of such an unqualified endorsement of his public and private virtues.

* * *

A DISPATCH from Portland Oregon, dated June 7th, says that the State has undoubtedly gone Democratic, and that the Democrats claim a majority of twelve on joint ballot in the Legislature.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC national convention at St. Louis, Tuesday, June 27th.

Speaker Kerr's Explanation.

On Monday last Speaker Kerr, although in a very feeble state of health appeared before the committee on expenditures in the War Department and made the following full and satisfactory statement, which was read by Mr. Elliott, in reply to the baseless charges brought against him by the witness Harney, of whose despicable conduct our readers have already been apprised:

SPEAKER KERR'S STATEMENT.

When I entered Congress, in 1865, I understood that some kind of reorganization of the army was in progress, and that a considerable number of lieutenants were to be appointed in some way. I did not understand that this was to be done under the provisions of any pre-existing law, or of any department regulation authorized by such law, but that it was being done under some voluntary regulation made by the department. I did not understand that the appointment was a legal right vested in the Representative or a duty imposed upon him by law, like the appointment of cadets to the acadamies, but rather a privilege given him by the War Department. I remember seeing in the public press some department order on the subject, the terms of which I do not remember well. I know that I regarded the appointment as due to my district or State, in preference to all others, if application were made. I offered it to two ex Federal soldiers, whom I regarded as worthy and competent. These gentlemen, however, both declined. I am not aware that any Democratic soldier ever applied to me for the place. I absolutely know that I held the appointment at the service of the people of my district or State, if any should apply, but none applied—not one, of whom I have the slightest recollection. When the long session of Congress was well advanced, and the time for these appointments was passing away, I was called upon, as has already appeared, by Augustus P. Greene, of New York. It is possible that he was first introduced to me by Harney, but if he was I have no recollection whatever of the fact. This only I know, that I did never, under any circumstances or at any period of my life, consciously know the man Harney. I never talked with him in any conversation that could have gone beyond the merest expressions of the day.

He never was at my room; he never visited me anywhere; I never talked with him on any business matter whatever; he never paid or proposed to pay one penny of money for any purpose in the world. His whole statement on that subject is utterly and wickedly false. It is simply impossible that I could have talked with him on a matter so fatally involving honor, official decency and personal safety and not have retained a vivid recollection of the fact. But I was introduced in some way to Mr. Greene, and my recollection is that the first interview we had was on one of the sofas in the hall of the House, during a session of the House. I listened to his story, witnessed his anxiety to get back into the army and admired the enthusiasm with which he spoke of his service in the volunteer army. He exhibited to me his testimonials—those, I mean, filed by him early in the session. I also remember having said to him in substance that I admired his soldierly build and bearing, but said to him, "You are comparatively a stranger to me. Most of these gentlemen whose recommendations you produce are strangers to me. If you can get some recommendations from persons in New York, whom I know in person or by reputation, I will feel inclined to consider your application favorably." He answered that he could; he would return to New York and get them. He did go away. How long he was gone I do not know, but if I were to fix any time I would say it could hardly have been less than a week. He did return with several recommendations—I should think not less than half a dozen—from persons of the kind I had indicated, who did recommend him, both on personal grounds and as a soldier, and upon the whole case thus made I gave him the recommendation. Mr. Greene states that I went with him to the War Department. My recollection is to the contrary, and that my intercourse with the department was conducted by letter. It is possible, however, that in this I may be mistaken.

I desire to explain briefly to the committee why it was that I took the steps I did in reference to Harney and Greene in New York. When I received the anonymous note in an envelope, postmarked "New York city," I read it and re-read it and recalled the recollection of the fact that I had recommended a man named Greene for a lieutenantcy in the army who had been appointed, but I could recall no recollection whatever of Harney. I did not know, therefore, how to interpret the anonymous note, except by the assumption that it meant blackmail, in which opinion my friends almost universally concurred. Mr. J. S. Moore happened to be in this city at the time; our relations had been exceedingly friendly for many years, and my mind at once turned towards him, knowing him to be an officer in the New York Custom House, as the only man who could likely secure some information about Harney, if not also about Greene. Soon after the receipt of this note I ascertained from the War Department that Mr. Greene had been dismissed the service, on the verdict of a court martial, for drunkenness. It occurred to me that he might since have become a wreck in conduct and character who could be used by wicked men for lawless purposes. I therefore desired, naturally, to ascertain something about him, and requested Mr. Moore not only to get such information concerning Harney on his return to New York as he could, but also concerning Greene. I gave Mr. Moore a copy of the anonymous note and retained the original. For what took place in New York afterwards, as to the employment of counsel and the use of detectives, I refer the committee to the testimony of Mr. Moore, which I think is very substantially correct and full on those points. I wanted steps to protect me against any danger that might be threatened. I didn't know what it might be. I remembered only the appointment of Greene. I knew nothing about Harney. I was advised that an attempt to blackmail under the laws of New York was felony, and I promptly determined to ferret this thing out, if needs be to the extent of a criminal prosecution against the man Harney, or whoever the person might be. I desired full information about Greene, naturally, I think, because he had been dismissed from the army and I never had seen him since his appointment, except for possibly two minutes, at my own office in the city of New Albany, Indiana, when he called to pay his respects, and our interview then was extremely short and merely formal. I did not know but he might have become a very debased man, capable of anything. I had had some previous experience of the degradation which men could reach in New York—possibly there a little more than elsewhere in the country—and I was desirous of getting the best information I could about Mr. Greene.

* * *

GEO. A. FRINTZ, a clerk in the Cincinnati post-office, who was to have been married on Tuesday evening last, failed to appear at the appointed time, and on search being made he was found in his room lying on the bed, when he put a pistol to his breast and shot himself through the heart.

TATTOOING.—We saw at ex-mayor Barnum's residence this morning a wonder of tattooing on the person of Capt. George Costentenus, a descendant of a noble Greek family, from the province of Albania. His statement is that while he, together with an American and a Spaniard, were mining in Chinese Tartary in 1867, a rebellion arose and the three joined the insurgents. Ill luck coming to their cause they were taken prisoners and subjected to the tattooing process for three months, as a punishment in lieu of having their heads cut off. He says that the process causes such terrible pain that it required six men to hold him while one man performed the operation. After it was completed all three escaped from the prison, but the American only survived five or six months. The Spaniard lost his eyesight and died in Manilla, but Captain Costentenus survives and is in good health. The tattooing was done with indigo and cinnabar, producing blue and red colors, and there is not a single point on his body which is not covered with these colors, so that it is impossible to discover what was the natural color of his skin except by his ears and the soles of his feet, which are the only parts they did not cover with tattoo. He appeared at first sight as though he was clothed with very close fitting tights made of a shawl or of very soft, fine druggett. Upon a close inspection, however, it is seen that he is entirely naked and that the apparent tights are an illusion. Moreover his whole person is found to be covered with a great variety of animal figures with their names most ingeniously and skillfully printed into the cuticle. On the forehead are animals and inscriptions, and on the face star-like figures. On the hands are numerous red points and figures resembling sculptures, as well as long tailed, panther like shapes. On the neck, chest, abdomen, back, and extremities, the skin is a mass of symmetrically arranged and admirably executed figures of monkeys, tigers, lions, elephants, peacocks, storks, swans, snakes, crocodiles, lizards, mingled with bows, arrows, leaves, flowers, and fruits, on the palms of the hands are indescribable figures, and little figures are on the inside of the fingers. On the back sides of both feet to the toes are blue points, and from the toes to the nails are red lines. Altogether there are 388 tattooed pictures on the entire body—on the forehead, 2; neck, 8; chest, 50; back, 37, abdomen, 52; upper extremities, 101; lower extremities, 137. He is certainly one of the greatest human curiosities ever seen. He has travelled in all countries, except America, and is attracted here by the Centennial exhibition. He spoke English, French, Spanish and Italian this morning and he understands the Arabic, the Persian and several other languages. He is about five feet ten inches high, has a superb physique, his hair is straight, jet black and glossy. To the touch his skin has a very soft, velvety feeling, and it has so much the appearance of being clothed that he might walk through the public streets without any one suspecting that he was not dressed in tights. We understand that Mr. Barnum has engaged him to travel with his great show at a salary of $100 a day, and that he will make his first appearance in Providence next Monday.—*Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard, 30th.*

* * *

THIEVERY AT HARRISBURG.—*Two Officials Arrested.*—Considerable excitement was created in Harrisburg on Saturday last by the arrest of Marshall S. Smith, a State Treasury clerk since 1865, and John A. Waggoner, clerk in the Auditor General's office under General Hartranft and latterly a private night watchman. The arrest arose from the confession of J. H. Millspaugh, city treasurer of Scranton, who had conspired with Smith and Waggoner to defraud the State out of five thousand dollars license fees. According to Millspaugh, Waggoner came to him at Scranton and informed him of a handsome speculation; if in his annual return he did not embrace all the money due the State he would not suffer. Subsequently arrangements were made by the party to cheat the treasury out of five thousand dollars, two thousand five hundred dollars of the plunder to go to the Scranton official and the remainder to be divided between Smith and Waggoner. The fraudulent return was made and the money distributed as per agreement. Millspaugh lately became nervous over a prospective investigation in Luzerne county that promised to wreck him, and he endeavored by letter to induce Smith to restore the $2,500 in his hands, but this failing, he came to Harrisburg with one of his counsel and had an interview with Smith, when the latter promised to restore the $2,500 to the State. He failed to meet his obligation and Gov. Hartranft made an information against him and Waggoner before the mayor, on which the accused were arrested. In default of $3,500 bail each they were committed to prison for a hearing. Smith is charged with embezzlement, larceny, forgery, conspiracy to corruptly solicit and corrupt solicitation. All the charges but embezzlemant also apply to Waggoner. The State will use Millspaugh to convict the defendants, and unless Luzerne county should prosecute him he will go free. Smith has been one of the best clerks on the hill, and his arrest is a great surprise. He is from Indiana county, and has a family there. He has never been suspected of rascality until now. Waggoner was dismissed from the Auditor General's office by General Allen for alleged collusion with a dishonest county treasurer. He predicts that the present arrest is but the beginning of the end, and that bigger game will be brought down. When removed to his cell in the prison Smith broke down completely and wept bitterly. Waggoner was more composed.

* * *

THE FAST TRAIN.—The trans-continental fast train has accomplished its journey from ocean to ocean in 83 hours 34 minutes, its progress on the Central Pacific Railroad having been somewhat delayed by the wearing out of the brakes, which necessitated an addition to the train to insure safety in the heavy mountain-grades. Everything considered, the feat is really a remarkable one. In their flight the passengers climbed three great mountain ridges and crossed the two great rivers of the continent; the train, too, had the most of the way to depend on single-track roads, and some of these are inferior in ballasting to the English lines. Notwithstanding this the whole performance surpassed that of the great English trains which run nightly from London to Edinburgh and Holyhead, even without taking into consideration the fact that the "Wild Irishman" and "Mad Scotchman" only travel hundreds of miles, where what may be styled the "Go-Ahead Yankee" traversed thousands. The fast train has, of course, been primarily and advertisement for its managers; it will have at least the effect calling public attention to the possibility and advisability of extending our fast-mail system throughout the country, and it may induce railroad managers on the great trunk lines, where travel is large and travelers desire economy of time above all things, to substitute trains running 35 or 40 miles an hour for those that now make barely 20.

* * *

—The New York papers have been at the trouble of examining into the career of Harney, the witness who professes to have paid Speaker Kerr $450 to secure an army appointment. From the accounts published it appears that he is a thoroughgoing pimp and loafer whose oath is a marketable commodity at anybody's service.

News and Other Notings.

—A woman is living serenely under the same roof with two husbands near Geneva, Ga.

—It is reported that the Prince Imperial will shortly make a tour through this country.

—Three herders were killed by Indians twenty-five miles south of Sydney, Nebraska, on Saturday.

—The Senate, on Saturday, by a vote of 31 to 11, agreed to continue the salary of the President at $50,000.

—Mortimer J. Miller, aged sixteen, hanged himself in his father's barn, at Barryville, N. Y., on Saturday morning.

—The girls of Fulton county (Ill.) had a sheep shearing match the other day, and the winner sheared thirteen sheep in two hours.

—The *Evening Journal* is informed that J. C. Ayer, patent medicine manufacturer, was sent to the insane asylum, New Jersey, last week.

—Mrs. Charles Butler, of Highgate Vt., was killed Friday evening by a hired lad aged eighteen, during the temporary absence of her husband.

—Matilda Beaudry, of Cohoes, N. Y., loaned $150 to her lover, became insane upon learning that she could not get it back, and died in an asylum.

—Among the recent victims of the Indians is J. B. Patchell of Driftwood, Pa., who was killed May 4th, about seventy miles from Fort Pierre.

—Hon. J. Proctor Knott is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fourth district of Kentucky, and is not likely to encounter much opposition.

—In Hinda, S. C., an æronant made an ascension and at the height of 2,000 feet his balloon took fire. It came down too rapidly, and the man was killed.

—The largest tree standing in the United States is at the head of Bear creek, the north fork of the Tule river, California. It is over forty-six feet in diameter.

—An old lady at Attica, Ind., just to show what she could do, filled a goblet with rich cream, and with a teaspoon churned enough for breakfast for a family of six.

—A telegram from Fort Laramie says it is believed there that the report of the massacre of the Cincinnati party is false, no such information having reached there.

—Through the liberality of Lord Lovat, the Benedictine monks are to establish a monastery at Fort Augustus, Invernessshire, Scotland, after an absence of 300 years.

—A machine has been invented, after a study of ten years, for making seamless paper boxes. It rolls them from the pulp, and will make 600 an hour, no matter whether they are large or small, round or square.

—At an exhuming of human bodies in a cemetery at Greenland, N. H., some time ago, it was found that a bunch of myrtle placed on the breast of a little child, buried sixteen years ago, was as fresh as if gathered the day before.

—A prominent young gentleman of Newark proposes to visit the Centennial in a canoe some time next month. He will go by the way of Morris Canal and Delaware River, and expects to accomplish the journey in about a week.

—Seventeen priests were ordained by Bishop Ryan, in St. John's Catholic church, St. Louis, Sunday morning. Ten of them were students compelled to leave Germany by the operation of Bismarck's laws in relation to the Catholic church.

—The death in Boston of May J. Fuller, from abortion, on Thursday last, has led to the arrest of Miss Fannie Drake, the practitioner, and L. Denham, the latter having, as alleged, burned the body of the child in a stove, to prevent discovery.

—Thomas P. Dillon's trial on a charge of murder, in Lexington, Ky., was peculiar. He had fired at a man in a street fight, and the badly aimed bullet had killed a baby in a house near by. He was acquitted, although the law plainly made him guilty.

—A curious show has been paraded through some of the New York streets during the last few days. It consists of a monkey strapped to the back of a dog, and firing salutes at intervals from a miniature pistol. The show was on its way to Philadelphia.

—The fog siren which warns everybody off the Centennial grounds at 6 o'clock, P. M., is not worked by steam, but by compressed air. A steam siren is on the spot, but is not in working order. The voices of these charmers are said to be of 40,000 cow power.

—John Walton, who styles himself a young novice pedestrian, has just completed a walk of a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours, at Wrexham, England. At the finish he declared himself quite fresh, and walked an axtra mile with a child in his arms.

—A man named Henry Clay Saxton was set upon and murdered in the streets of Trenton, N. J., on Friday night. George Hettiger has been arrested as principal and Frederick Fest as an accessery to the crime and both have been committed to jail to await their trial.

—The statement that the pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton was in the possession of a gentleman at Versailles, Ky., is said to be erroneous. A gentleman of Newburgh, N. Y., is said to own both of the pistols with which the fatal duel was fought.

—The benefits of advertising are shown by the fact that a business man of New Orleans, who lost a wallet containing $65 in Boston recently, had his money returned to him by a lady living in New Hampshire, 300 miles distant, who read the announcement of the loss in the Boston *Herald*.

—On Saturday afternoon the lightning struck an oil tank containing 21,000 barrels of crude oil, belonging to O. D. Harrington, one mile south of Oil City. It immediately exploded and set fire to a tank owned by McGrew Brothers, containing 28,000 barrels of oil. Estimated loss, $100,000.

—It is officially announced that a report has been drawn up and signed by nineteen physicians of different nationalities, which certifies that the death of Abdul Aziz, who is now Abdul as was, resulted from the opening of the veins and arteries below the bend of the left arm and the veins of the right arm.

—A Rolla (Missouri) special says the dead body of a man was found near that place on Saturday evening, supposed to be that of W. A. Kennedy, a stranger who registered at the hotel as from Coal Bluffs, Pa. He is believed to have had considerable money, for which it is suspected he was murdered.

—Bishop Stevens, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, has issued a circular to the clergy and laity of his diocese, requesting them to take a special collection in the churches upon the Sunday preceding the Fourth of July, as a Centennial thank-offering. The money will go to the Board of Missions.

—The exact time of the trans-continental train from New York to San Francisco was 83 hours, 39 minutes, 16 seconds. The average speed was forty miles per hour. A single engine pulled the train from Ogden to San Francisco, a distance of 881 miles. One hour was lost from the overwork placed upon this locomotive.

—It puzzles the Boston *Herald* to see how Blaine could have derived most of his wealth, as he says he did, from his Monongahela coal lands, considering that he paid $21,000 for the property thirteen years ago, and has never derived any income from it, as the coal has not been worked, and that the property is now held at only about $70,000.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—55 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides two machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our
perfect system and rules of
make it possible to
away just as perfectly as if
person.
V. "I suppose you have at least
different departments?"
A. "My dear sir! we have
each charged with its own
thoroughly organized, a
in the great wheel."
V. "Will you name a dozen
A. "With pleasure. The
ment, for those who
ready-made. The
with its
The Shirt Factory, with
making our own
ning Department
lar store. The
Receiving Room.
named before. The Special
ment. The Delivery
score of messengers.
V. "Hold, hold! sir
A. "I'm not half
Department, with
editing and publishing
Journal, circulating
(tell all your friends
Department, with its many
Department. The Youths'
Children's Department, with
entrance for ladies.
ment. The Chief Clerk's
its book-keepers and
ager's Department;
other offices of the
thinking, planning,
ing, registering,
and in a thousand
to carry on a business
ing to between
nually."
V. "S-t-u-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"
A. "Indeed it is! I
Cashier's Department
of retail sales on
V. "
the house to buy cheap
A. "Exactly! You
people throng here
on low prices and
V. "What are the
much about?"
A. "Our system of business
price, no deviation;
A guarantee protecting
money returned if the
be suited."
V. "Nothing could be
A. "Nothing. And the
V. "Well, I thank you
attention."
A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure
Call again, and be
maker & Brown's
ner Sixth and Market
V. "Thank you. I shall
Good morning.

—A lady in Kentucky was awakened the other night by something passing over her. She found nothing, but some minutes later hearing a hissing sound, sprang up, struck a light, and discovered a rattlesnake coiled upon her pillow. Her baby and two little children were in bed with her. She maintained sufficient courage and presence of mind to dispatch the unwelcome intruder.

—Sam Anderson (colored), who was recently arrested at Memphis, Tenn., for attempting to outrage Miss Vaughn, of De Soto county, Mississippi, and cutting the throat of her brother and leaving him for dead, was taken from the officers at that place on Monday morning by a body of armed citizens and hung. His father, charged with being an accessory to the attempted murder, is now in Hernando jail awaiting trial.

—It is said that Murad Effendi's wife was considered to be the most beautiful and accomplished woman in all the empire of Turkey before she was married. She was a Circassian slave and cost her husband the snug little sum of sixty thousand dollars. Few women are rated at this figure in these days, but from the representations given, the present Sultan did not pay too much for his spouse, as she is in truth a helpmate.

—Sarah Smith Stafford, daughter of the lieutenant who sprang into the sea and rescued the flag shot from Paul Jones' ship, Bon Homme Richard, in the battle with the English ship, Serapis, in 1779, is still living in Trenton. She has in her possession the flag shot from the masthead of the Bon Homme Richard, and rescued by her father. It is of bunting, with thirteen red and white stripes and twelve white stars on a blue field.

—George Allen, the professor of dead languages in the University of Pennsylvania, died on Monday, in Philadelphia. He was born in Milton, Vermont, in 1808. Professor Allen was a scholar of rare attainments, of wide learning and liberal views. He was married 1831, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, to Mary Hancock Withington, a descendant of John Hancock. He joined the Roman Catholic Church soon after he went to Philadelphia.

—A Constantinople dispatch of the 4th inst. says that a sad event has just painfully affected the august sovereign of that government. Abdal Aziz Khan, the late Sultan, who for some time past, unfortunately, has given evident signs of mental derangement, having locked himself up this a. m. in his apartments at the palace of Tcheragan, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors which he had concealed on his person.

—Sing Sing is becoming famous for convicts' escapes, and its prison should be a favorite with the criminal classes. The recent seizure of a locomotive by six runaways was better managed this time than last; instead of trying to run it themselves they compelled the engineer to do them this service. As a result, two-thirds of the party made good their escape, despite urgent pursuit and much telegraphing, which, however, helped to make it an exciting affair.

—The dead bodies of a man, a woman and a three year old girl were found in a secluded part of the woods near Belleville, Illinois, on Friday afternoon. The woman and child had been shot through the head, the man in the heart. The parties are unknown. From the position of the bodies, it is supposed the man shot his wife and child and then killed himself. A person living near by heard three shots about sunset Thursday night, and believed this frightful tragedy was enacted at that time.

—The coroner's jury in the Laros poisoning case, near Easton, Pa., returned a verdict on Saturday evening that Martin J. Laros, Mary Ann Laros and Moses Schug died from poison administered by Allen C. Laros. The person so accused is a schoolteacher and a son of Martin J. and Mary Ann Laros, both of whom are among the victims. Since his arrest he has confessed that he administered the poison to his father and mother and Mr. Schug, and that his sole object was to obtain possession of their money.

—Captain William A. Hambright, one of the oldest railroad men in this State, died in Lancaster on the 2d inst. He was born in that city in 1809, and in 1832 was appointed a conductor on the old State road, when horse-cars were run between Columbia and Philadelphia. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased the road he was continued in position and remained there until within a fortnight of his death. He was an honest, faithful official, and his kindly nature made him a favorite with the public.

—The twelfth annual Sunday School Convention will meet in the Academy of Music, at Reading, Pa., on Tuesday evening, June 13th, at 7 o'clock, and continue until Thursday evening. Entertainment will be provided for delegates who notify Wm. G. McCowan, Reading, on or before June 10th. Excursion tickets over the Penn'a and Reading R. R. will be sold at one-third regular rates, good from Monday, June 12th, to Saturday, June 17th. These tickets will be sold on Monday and Tuesday only. A cordial invitation is extended to all Sunday school workers.

—Nine members of the
Laros, residing at Sand's
the Delaware river five
were poisoned Wednesday
fee which was subsequently
contain arsenic, and the
found to be missing from the
in connection with other
cumstances, leads to the
oning was intentional.
wife and Moses Schug
the others are still in a
tion. There was enough
to have killed a hundred

—The Reading
paragraph: "Mrs. Maria
town, who, although a
walked from Strausstown
distance of seven miles,
the additional feat of
fashioned country "hoe-down
place at the Eagle Hotel
old lady conducted the
and took the lead. Although
white with the frost of
danced as actively as
girls of twenty. Many
gentlemen took part in the

—A hero among
Karis, a slater, of
He had to ascend the
steeple at Villa
ning conductor. His
his shoulders to
the socket, when a
caused part of the
Karis's shoulder and
budge, for the least
precipitated his
height into the street
maimed him, and allowed
to eat into his flesh
his comrade.

—At the coroner's
Ills., Sunday, on the
woods near there Sunday
of the Tiemann House
tified them as those
stopped at that house
31st of May. The
May, of Evansville,
at the Tiemann House
photographs of all the
book with the name of
it. The supposition
sister of George Becker
the jury is to the effect
the woman and child
self. It is supposed

—About 3:30 P. M.
Moore, age 14, of No.
New York, stabbed
same age, a playmate,
son and Laight streets,
ly. So far as can be
ing was without pro
that the two boys got
the treatment Moore
Lawler some time pre
claimed that Lawler
to some other boys,
Moore declares that
to whip him, upon
from his pocket and

—Alvin Laros,
the wholesale poisoning
on Sunday night.
has acknowledged that
in the coffee which
the death of four
told a reporter of the
Monday that he did
obtain money to
but that he was
ily so sick and
the poisoned coffee
cause his death
anything after his
man in the cell
towards morning
him twisting his
probably with the
suicide.

PROF. HENRY A.
N. Y., who has
known friend" of
ginia to procure
lection of natural
had a very
years ago he was
Frenchman as
ing that service
of just $100. With
to see everything
interest to a
abroad seven years
German languages
as instructed him
ing specimens to
Extending his
Africa, he was
last dollar, but
English to some
ing an amount of
immediate
lecting, and in all
he held on to
creased through
lectors and new
Indies, formed the
cabinet for which
chester paid him
easy circumstances
in the most
make another
secure materials
excel anything of its
States.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - - JUNE 9, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—A good many people at Court this week.

—No better flour was ever kneaded than that kept by E. C. Parrish.

—The locusts are in blossom. So are the bus cusses—about their noses.

—It must be Waring on the Court to be taken down so much—in short hand.

—It was cold enough for frost this week, but, fortunately, not clear enough.

—Thursday, July 20th, is the day fixed upon for holding the next Argument Court.

—The Presbyterians of Tyrone have in contemplation the erection at an early day of a new church edifice.

—The annual commencement at St Francis' College, Loretto, will take place this year on Tuesday, June 27th.

—Another meeting like that on Saturday evening and the 4th of July will never let on it knows such a place as Ebensburg.

—The Democratic nominating convention of Blair county has been called to assemble at Masonic Hall, Hollidaysburg, on Monday, June 19th.

—Gen. Joseph M'Donald, of this place, and Hon. John P. Blair, of Indiana, have consented to speak a piece apiece at the big celebration in Altoona on the 4th of July next.

—We beg so assure the Huntingdon *Globe* that Mr. N. A. Horne has *not* announced himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature, and we feel safe in saying that he is not going to.

—Jack Frost has failed thus far to lay his blighting hand on the fruit crop, and the indications are that he will not be able, willing though he may be, to prevent an immense yield in that line.

—The latest phase of the stealing art was illustrated Tuesday night in the gobbling up by some contemptible thief of a large lot of fine cabbage and tomato plants belonging to Mrs. James G. Hasson.

—Five hundred pounds of fresh roll butter wanted at the new cheap cash store of Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co., in Tudor's building, High street, for which twenty cents per pound in store goods will be paid.

—Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, has been retained as counsel for Patrick and Martin Leonard, the former of whom is charged with the murder of Patrick O'Brien and the latter with being an accessary before the fact.

—The examination at Bedford of applicants for the naval cadetship is after all to be held on Tuesday and not on Thursday of next week. At least a dispatch to that effect is said to have been received from Hon. John Reilly.

—James Middleton, of Bedford, was caught between the dead-wood of two cars he was engaged in coupling near that place, Monday last week, and was crushed to death. He was 34 years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

—A young man named Hite, a resident of Bedford township, Bedford county, was recently bitten on the hand by a copperhead snake, and was only saved from death by a liberal supply of whiskey, applied externally as well as internally.

—Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the new Catholic diocese of Allegheny, will deliver a lecture at the Church of the Holy Name, in this place, on the evening of the Feast of Corpus Christi, which occurs on Thursday next, June 15th.

—Of all the cakes that mammy bakes give me the gingerbread, especially when the flour has been bought at the "little grocery and confectionery round the corner" kept by our young friend E. C. Parrish, who sells flour that can't be beat in quality or price.

—Wm. Sess, the man who killed Jacob Ess near Scalp Level, this county, not long since, was on Tuesday last admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the next term of Court in Somerset county to answer the very serious charge against him.

—The warm but copious rains of a few days ago did much towards hastening vegetation, but the cold atmosphere of Monday and Tuesday put somewhat of a damper on the ardor of nature and as a consequence retarded the good work so happily commenced.

—Our friend and patron, Mr. Frank Molloy, of Altoona, had the misfortune to lose his pocket-book, containing over $400 in checks and other valuables, at the Centennial Exposition the other day. A case of pocket-picking, no doubt. Payment of the checks has been stopped.

—If there is to be a celebration of the centennial Fourth of July in this place some better means than a public meeting at the Court House must be devised for inaugurating the movement. At least we judge so from the complete fizzle which Saturday evening's efforts brought forth.

—A lad named George Winkles, eleven years of age, died in Hollidaysburg on Sunday last from inflamation of the bowels, produced, it is believed, by injuries inflicted on him a few days before by two other boys, who, it is alleged, kicked him very brutally and then threw him into the water.

—In the U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, on Thursday last, in the matter of Geo. J. Rodgers, bankrupt, of this place, the Register's report was confirmed absolutely, and a rule granted on George Huntley, assignee to show cause why the funds in his hands should not be paid to the petitioner.

—Fully determined that the Fourth of July shall not be permitted to pass by in this community without some recognition, Rev. Father Boyle has secured the fine grove west of town and will at once set about getting up a good old-fashioned pic-nic in aid of his church and in honor of the great event which is to be commemorated on that occasion.

—E. C. Parrish don't pretend to be the flower of the family himself, but when it comes down to a question of family flour he not only pretends but thinks he can establish the fact to the satisfaction of all that he keeps the best brand of that article to be found in the market, and sells it just as cheap as anybody can afford to sell flour equally good.

—The newspapers, as well they may, not only give Bishop Tuigg credit for being a successful reformer, but also an excellent financier, he having already cut down the expenses at the cathedral nearly $8,000 and paid over $10,000 of the indebtedness, consisting principally of that on the new episcopal residence, a building of seventy-two rooms.

—A bag marked "A. B.," containing a pair of men's coarse shoes and ten yards of calico, was on Monday last lost from a wagon somewhere between Ebensburg and the residence of Mr. John Hughes, on the Carrolltown plank road. The finder will confer a favor on a worthy poor man by leaving the bag and contents at this office.

—The first of a series of five games between the Mountain City base ball club, of Altoona, and the Juniata club, of Hollidaysburg, for the championship of Blair county, was played on the grounds of the latter, on Saturday last, and resulted in the complete discomfiture of the Juniata boys, the score standing 12 for the Mountain City to 2 for their opponents.

—Capt. Theodore Burchfield, of the Latta Guard, Altoona, has been authorized to invite two military companies from a distance to participate with his own company in the celebration of the centennial Fourth of July in that city, and $75 has been appropriated towards paying the expenses of said visitors. Shouldn't wonder if the Captain would invite our own "sojer" boys.

—A seeker after naturalization was on Monday last required by Gen. McDonald, acting Clerk of our County Court, to renounce among other things all allegiance to her Majesty, the Empress of India, of whom, as Queen of England, he was at one time a subject. We venture to say that this is the first time any one has been called upon to make such an abjuration.

—Lucinda Myers, of Manor station, Westmoreland county, drowned herself in a small lake or pond near George's station, in the same county, on Saturday last. The deceased left home ostensibly for the purpose of going to the store, but getting on a train she rode to George's station, from whence she walked to the water's edge and plunged in, with the result stated. She was subject to slight fits of insanity.

—Messrs. Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co., of the Ebensburg Woolen Factory, have just opened out a full and complete stock of goods of every description in the store room recently occupied by Messrs. Baxter & Son, in R. H. Tudor's building, High street, and have not only made up their minds to do a cash business, but to sell goods at prices so low that none can fail to be pleased with their purchases. Give them a call.

—To enjoy good health, eat regularly and slowly, take early and light suppers, keep a clean skin, get plenty of sleep at night, keep good, cheerful company, avoid worry, keep out of debt, mind your own business, and buy all the clothing you need from Godfrey Wolff, the oldest and most reliable clothier in Blair county, who always gives his customers full value for their money. Store on Twelfth street, Altoona, next to post-office.

—If a correspondent of the Johnstown *Tribune* is to be believed, the barn of Wm. McCormick, of Brushvalley township, Indiana county, was destroyed by fire not long since, and although the conflagration took place before dark, the owner had already retired to bed and declined to get up to do anything towards extinguishing the flames—a fact which can be accounted for in no other way than that the barn was insured for $1,500.

—The cheerful pic-nic will soon be here or hereabouts, when the young folks can prowl around the woods, eat ant-infested sandwiches and pies, perform startling gymnastic feats when they happen to sit down on the nest of a lively yellow jacket, or something of that sort, and ruin more good clothes than it would be possible for any one to afford were it not that everything in that line can be bought so low at the cheap cash store of Myers & Lloyd, where a prime stock of new goods of every description has just been received.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* assures us that the elegant styles of summer clothing now being sold at very low prices by Mr. Jas. J. Murphy, at Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, has produced quite a rush in that direction, but that there is still room enough left for all who want to invest in any article or articles in the way of made-up clothing for men or youths, or any kind of furnishing goods pertaining to the masculine sex, as well as trunks, valises, umbrellas, and various other commodities—all at prices that none can excel for cheapness.

—At Utahville, in Clearfield county, not far from the Cambria county line, on Friday last, two young men named Winslow and McFarland interviewed a loaded gun, and while so employed the latter attempted to discharge the weapon by placing the phosphorus taken from a match on the pivot and then pulling the trigger, but as this experiment proved a failure he next essayed the extraction of the phosphorus from the pivot with the aid of a pin, which, sad to relate, caused the gun to go off, the ball from which passed through the heart of young Winslow and killed him on the spot.

—A young man named Henry Minnyer laid down on the south track of the Pa. R. R., at Spruce Creek, on Wednesday night of last week, and would soon no doubt have been enjoying a quiet snooze had not the Philadelphia Express came along and gently lifted him up and deposited him on the outside of the track, and this too, singular as it may seem, without inflicting injuries more serious than an ugly gash in the head. The fact that the train had stopped at that point to take on passengers, and was therefore not under full headway, is probably the reason why he escaped with his life.

—All of our readers are aware that Mr. August Lambert, a well known Johnstown brewer, was lost in the woods near Wilmore one day last week, while on a fishing excursion, but to only a portion of them did our last issue convey the intelligence that the lost had on Thursday forenoon been found, after wandering about for nearly two days, at a point about two miles from Sherbine's mill, with nearly all the clothing torn from his person and very much prostrated in mind and body. He was taken to his home the same evening, and since then has so far recovered as to be able to once more appear in public.

—Caleb Robinson, a stone mason by trade, now a resident of Paradise—which Paradise is where you would scarce expect to find it, in the Brood Top coal region—claims to have been born at Meadow Gap, Huntingdon county, on the first day of November, 1773, and is as a consequence more than two years and a half older than the Declaration of Independence. According to a diary kept by himself he has built in his lifetime 284 chimneys, 108 barns, 72 churches, 134 cellar walls, 138 dwelling houses, 61 mills, 22 cisterns, 91 walls in wells and 222 bake ovens, and is now at work on the two hundred and twenty-third one. Last winter he shaved 18,800 shingles to pass away the time.

—A twenty year old youth named Jesse J. Hanson was brought to jail on Tuesday morning last, charged with the heinous crime of rape, which offence is alleged to have been committed on the person of Miss Sarah Blanton, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Sarah Gould, who resides in the Second Ward of Johnstown borough, and at whose house Hanson was at that time boarding. The information charges that the deed was committed on the 24th day of last month, and that the prosecutrix was engaged in making the beds in one of the up-stairs rooms when Hanson appeared upon the scene and accomplished her ruin. All which may be true, but the question naturally suggests itself, "Why the deuce didn't she 'holler'?" or, if she did "holler," why wasn't she heard?

—At an early hour on Saturday morning last the residence Mr. Charles Unverzagt, in Johnstown, was entered through a rear door by two burglars, who were fortunately, however, disturbed in their operations before they had time to gobble up any other property than two finger rings belonging to a daughter of that gentleman. On Sunday night the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Walters, in the same place, was invaded through a rear window, the thief this time securing for his trouble a full suit of clothes—pants, coat and vest. On Monday morning about one o'clock a similar visit was paid to the premises of Hon. D. J. Morrell and an attempt made to enter his elegant mansion by the aid of a ladder, but the noise of the movement awakened some of the inmates, who gave the alarm and succeeded in frightening the would-be burglars, who beat a hasty retreat.

—David McDevitt, who in April, 1875, was sentenced by the District Court of this county to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for bigamy, the charge having been preferred against him by his wife, was, by reason of good behavior, discharged from that institution one day last week, and returned to his old home only to find that the partner of his bosom had in the meantime married a man named Wm. Parks, of Conemaugh township, with whom she has since then been cohabiting. This fact affording an opportunity for McDevitt to get even with his faithless spouse, he on Saturday last made information before Justice Fisher, of Johnstown, charging Rebecca Elizabeth McDevitt, *alias* McDade, *alias* Parks, with adultery, and she will now in all probability have to appear at the next term of our county court to answer for this evil deed done in the flesh.

—Our Republican friends in this county are not altogether happy. They imagine, poor fellows, that it is possible to defeat the Democratic ticket, but like hungry politicians as they are they cannot agree among themselves as to who shall partake of the official loaves and fishes which they in their minds' eyes see so temptingly spread before them. The upshot of all which is that there is no lack of Republican aspirants for the county offices, the nomination for Sheriff being the principal objective point, with four prominent contestants, Messrs. Thomas Davis, (Jackson,) Jacob Trefts, John C. Gates and Elijah Baker, already in the field, and several townships still to be heard from. All or nearly all these gentlemen have been very busy this week button-holing their Republican constituents from various parts of the county, and judging from the earnestness with which each of the aspirants and his respective friends are urging his claims, the next Republican county convention will be the scene of as lively a fight as has been witnessed in this neck of timber for many a day.

—On Saturday night last, James Walling, an alleged forger, while being brought by a Baltimore detective from Mattoon, Ill., where he had been arrested for obtaining a draft in New York for $500 from Messrs. Gill & Fisher, of Baltimore, on a forged bill of laden—which draft, however, was recovered from him while in the act of having it cashed at a Mattoon bank—managed to elude the vigilance of his keeper, and jumped from the Fast Line east at Sheridan station, just below Johnstown, while the train was moving at the rate of forty miles an hour, and, miraculous to state, not only escaped with his life, but sustained injuries of a very trivial character, all things considered. The train was brought to a halt as soon as possible and a search for the fugitive instituted, but for the time being all efforts to retake him were without avail. The detective, however, stopped off at Johnstown and procured the services of Chief-of-Police Harris, who soon after succeeded with the aid of Mr. Wils. Sloan in capturing the fearless forger, whom they found sitting on a fence not far from Sheridan station, and with whom they returned to Johnstown about 9 o'clock next morning, from whence he was taken on to Baltimore the same day.

KILLED INSTANTLY.—On Thursday last five men from near Shelocta, Indiana county, were sent to the vicinity of Frogtown, Adams township, this county, for the purpose of peeling hemlock bark. Among the number was Phineas Gray, an unmarried man, aged about twenty-one years, whose parents reside in the first named village. By some mischance he cut one of his feet pretty badly yesterday afternoon, and while Mr. Clawson and Albert Hefflinger were this morning engaged in chopping down a hemlock tree, he sat near the trunk of another for the purpose of examining the injury that had been accidentally inflicted the day previous.

The tree which his companions were chopping toppled over, and the branches caught for a moment or two in those of the one underneath which he was sitting, but before the unfortunate young man could get out of the way it came down, and one of the limbs struck him on the back of the head, breaking his neck, and, of course, producing instant death. His right arm was also broken, and his right leg was fractured between the knee and thigh. Abraham Hall, who was standing near him at the time, also suffered severe concussion from a stroke of one of the limbs, and his right arm was pretty badly mangled, although no bones were broken.

The corpse of Gray was brought in this afternoon, and deposited at the residence of Mr. John Sharp, whose wife is a cousin of deceased, at which place it was properly laid out, and on the Way Passenger this evening the mournful burden was taken back to the home which he left less than a week ago in the best of health and spirits. One of the companions of deceased states that Gray was a young man of exceptionally good character, and that he was very highly esteemed in the community where he resided.—*Johnstown Tribune, 6th.*

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—Our worthy postmaster, Major John Thompson, rose from his bed yesterday morning and failing to find his clothes where he had left them the night previous, very naturally extended his researches to the hall adjacent, where he discovered the garments lying around loose, but soon found, to his chagrin, that they were minus two or three very important adjuncts, to wit: a fine silver watch and chain and a pocket-book containing between one and two dollars in money. Further investigation revealed the fact that his son James M. was in about the same fix, only a little more so, his clothes having been rifled of another silver watch and a pocket-book containing between thirteen and fourteen dollars in money. The next thing was to find out how all this came about, and it didn't take long to unravel the mystery, the fact soon becoming apparent that some thief or thieves had during the night entered the house through one of the cellar windows, and proceeding to the respective rooms of the gentlemen named, had gobbled up the valuables, as already stated, after which they froze fast, if such an expression is permissable at this season of the year, to a large roll of butter and a crock of milk, which they carried off with the other booty. To show how deliberately the thieves went about their work, we may say that they left lying upon the kitchen table several papers of no value to them which they had found in one of the pocket-books. The entire loss sustained by this burglarious raid foots up not less than sixty-five dollars, and it does not require the ken of a prophet to determine that the stolen property is at present within less than a hundred miles of Ebensburg—in fact, so near at hand that it is believed the thief and the booty could be reached without much trouble, if suspicions were only proofs.

DOINGS IN COURT.—The regular June term of Court convened in this place at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday last, at which time the bar list was called, the names of the gentlemen drawn to serve on the Grand Jury, all but four of whom responded, were read and the jury sworn, with Mr. George Banfield as foreman, after which the reports of constables were received, and Dist. Att'y Rose, by leave of Court, entered *nolle prosequis* on payment of costs in the cases of Jacob Berry and Michael M'Cabe, both of whom were charged with fornication and bastardy, and asked for a continuance in three other cases of like import, in which W. K. Douglass, Diel McMullin and Dennis Murphy appear as defendants respectively, the plea upon which these applications were based being that the children had not yet been brought into the world by their prospective mothers. The District Attorney further stated that the evidence elicited at the coroner's inquest had failed to connect Thomas Howell with the recent killing of Patrick O'Brien at Gallitzin, whereupon a *habeas corpus* was issued by direction of the Court and the prisoner was discharged from custody without a hearing. Of the other business done in Court up to yesterday at noon the following is a reasonably full report:

Com'th vs. Wm. Neff, Jacob Hauker and Joseph Ross, indicted for assault and battery on the person of Wm. H. Walters, depot policeman at Johnstown. *Nol. pros.* entered on payment of costs, $99.65, by defendants.

In the case of Mary Flattery, libellant in an action for divorce against her husband, Wm. Flattery, Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., counsel for libellant, asked for the appointment of J. P. Linton, Esq., as Commissioner to take testimony, whereupon James Potts, Esq., on behalf of Mr. Flattery, the respondent, objected, in that the original proceedings were instituted for the purpose of procuring a divorce from bed and board, while subsequently a plea for alimony was entered. He therefore asked that the proceedings be set aside. The Court took the same view of the matter that counsel for respondent did, but directed that a new subpœna be awarded, while the cause of action should remain the same. Proceedings accordingly set aside, at the cost of libellant.

Com'th vs. John McCreery, accused of the larceny of a silver chain, valued at $4, from the jewelry store of T. W. Kirlin in Johnstown, Found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Com'th vs. Daniel Andre, indicted for stealing a pocket-book containing nearly two dollars from the pocket of a dress hanging in one of the rooms of Mr. John Geis' residence, Johnstown, and belonging to the wife of that gentleman. Found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Com'th vs. William Slick, charged on oath of Charlotte Slick with seduction under promise of marriage. As the defendant in this case was a little too Slick to be caught, the prosecutrix must of necessity nurse her wrath and her baby until such time as the gay and festive William shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Com'th vs. Richard Rolls—indictment, obtaining goods on false pretenses. Not a true bill, and Wm. Scott, of Lloydsville, the prosecutor, ordered to pay the costs, some twenty dollars in all.

John Brady vs. Rose and Peter McGough—*scire facias sur* mortgage, or, in other words, an action brought to revive judgment on mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $120.75.

Com'th vs. Daniel Grey, charged on oath of Mrs. Elizabeth Lantzy, of Susquehanna township, with the larceny of a lot of pork belonging to —— Hite. Jury found defendant not guilty.

Com'th vs. James Milliken, indicted for assault and battery. Grand Jury returned not a true bill, and the defendant was discharged.

The trial of Patrick and Martin Leonard, charged with complicity in the killing of Patrick O'Brien at Gallitzin, was upon application of District Attorney Rose continued until September term.

Com'th vs. James Dunn, charged with seduction and fornication and bastardy. The prosecutrix in this case first made oath before John H. Fiske, Esq., of White township, that the accused had had knowledge of her person on or about the 25th of June, 1875, but as the child of which he was said to be the father was born on the last day of December following, it was found necessary to make another information fixing the date of the offence at or about April 1st, 1875, which discrepancy was, perhaps, accounted for by a theory advanced in the testimony of a medical gentleman who was called in the second day after the birth of the child. In addition to this, information for seduction under promise of marriage was made against Dunn by the father of the girl, and on all the above counts the accused was arraigned, but on the two last only was a verdict of guilty rendered by the jury. Dunn is now in jail and proposes to fight it out on that line if it should take him all summer.

Lewis Bearer vs. Joseph Dysart and James C. Dysart, trading as Dysart & Son. This was a case of assumpsit brought by plaintiff to recover from defendants what he claimed to be due him for his service as clerk and manager of a steam saw-mill in Clearfield township owned by defendants. The principal matter in dispute was in reference to the wages agreed upon, the plaintiff claiming $50 per month and board during the greater part of the time, and defendants being willing to allow him only $32 per month and board. There were also $186 in orders claimed by plaintiff to have been paid by him that defendants would not allow. Jury found for plaintiff $228.78.

Com'th vs. Matthew Dignam—selling liquor on Sunday; James Collins, prosecutor. Jury find defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted.

Com'th vs. James Cullenton and Henry O'Neill, indicted for the larceny of tobacco from the store of Geo. C. Orth, of Johnstown. Also, Com'th vs. John Dibert, James Cullenton and Henry O'Neill, indicted for the larceny of a watch and pocket-book from Nathan Swank. Both cases tried together, and after hearing the evidence Court charged the jury that their verdict must be guilty as to James Cullenton and Henry O'Neill on first count, and guilty as to John Dibert and James Cullenton on second count, but not guilty as to Henry O'Neill. A verdict in accordance with the Judge's charge was rendered by the jury without leaving the box whereupon the unfortunate lads burst into tears and cried bitterly.

Com'th vs. John Bradley—assault and battery. In this case the prosecutor, T. J. Fulmer, alleged that he had been called by Bradley while passing his store in Loretto for the purpose of looking at an unsettled account, and that there a dispute arose, during which he was violently ejected from store by defendant. After hearing evidence the jury retired for a short time and brought in a verdict of not guilty, and prosecutor to pay costs. Prosecutor sentenced accordingly.

Com'th vs. John Fees—selling liquor without license and keeping a tippling house. Defendant plead guilty and submitted, and was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $220 and costs of prosecution; in default thereof to undergo imprisonment in county jail for the term of three months.

In three other cases of similar import the Court decided *nolle prosequis* to be entered on payment of cost.

Samuel Keim and Frank E. Irvin vs. M. J. Nagle. This case was found on two notes amounting to nearly $500, given by the defendant in consideration of the transfer of the right of Blair and Bedford counties in a patent dressing for mill stones, the plaintiffs giving a written guarantee that it would do just what was claimed for it, and the defendant alleging that it was not what it was represented to be, and hence that he was not liable. Verdict for defendant.

Com'th vs. Mary E. Beales and Mary E. Ferrice, indicted for arson, in setting fire in October last to a saw mill owned by Mr. John Lantzy, of Susquehanna township. Jury find defendants not guilty and the county to pay costs.

J. P. Donahoe vs. Patrick Kerin. On trial.

The arson case was the last on the criminal list, and there was but one civil suit to be disposed of after the one on trial when our paper was put to press.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozæna of many years standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe, and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

—If you need money all you have to do is to send a postal card to the man that owes you, and the thing is *dun*. But if you have the money and need clothing, and want to get as much of the former for as little as is possible of the latter, all you have to do is to call at the renowned Oak Hall of S. J. Hess, 241 and 243 Main, street Johnstown, and invest in a spring outfit that will please yourself as to style and astonish everybody else as to price. Try the experiment.

—Three dwellings and a store at East Conemaugh were entered by burglars Tuesday night, but strange to say only eight dollars in money and a ham were confiscated.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The first eight properties described in the list below were disposed of at judicial sale in Johnstown on Saturday afternoon, and the remaining properties were sold at the Court House in this place on Monday afternoon:

The right, title and interest of J. S. Buchanan to house and lot in the Second Ward, Johnstown. Purchased by W. H. Rose and J. P. Linton—consideration, $1,600.

The right, title, and interest of Christian Weismiller to house and lot in Conemaugh Borough. Purchased by Jacob Fronheiser—consideration $850.

The right, title, and interest of John Pfarr to a house and lot in Cambria Borough. Purchased by the Germania Building and Saving Association—consideration, $550.

The right, title and interest of Andrew Abler to a house and lot in Conemaugh Borough. Purchased by Joseph Freidhoff—consideration, $325.

The right, title and interest of James Tittle to a brick house and lot in the Third Ward, Johnstown, (subject to the life interest of John Tittle, Sr). Purchased by C. B. Ellis—consideration, $1,850.

The right, title and interest of James Tittle to a house and lot in the Third Ward, Johnstown. Purchased by C. B. Ellis—consideration $300.

The right, title and interest of Nimrod McElcarr to a house and lot in the First Ward, Johnstown. Purchased by James Kilgore—consideration, $1,005.

The right, title and interest of Geo. W. Phillips to a house and lot in the Fifth Ward, Johnstown. Purchased by John F. Barnes—consideration, $550.

The right, title and interest of Luke P. Burgoon to a frame house, frame stable, two lots of ground, etc., in Washington township.—Purchased by Henry Fritz & Co. for $750.

All the right, title and interest of M. B. Wadsworth to a two story house and lot of ground in the village of Summerhill, Croyle township. Purchased by J. D. Wenderoth for $400.

All the right, title and interest of Daniel Kline to 35 acres of land and improvements in Chest township. Purchased by Joseph Barker for $225.

All the right, title and interest of Jacob Smithbower to 175 acres of land and improvements in Cambria township. Purchased by Neil M'Kay for $275.

All the right, title and interest of Harry Marlett to 103 acres and improvements in Clearfield township. Purchased by John E. Scanlan for $400.

All the right, title and interest of Isaac Edmiston to 120 acres of land and improvements in White township. Purchased by R. L. Johnston and Geo. M. Reade for $130.

All the right, title and interest of Daniel Warner to 169 acres of land and improvements in Chest township. Purchased by Christopher A. Warner for $110.

All the right, title and interest of Daniel Warner to a plank house, frame stable and lot of ground in the village of St. Lawrence, Chest township. Purchased by Kate Leiden for $35.

All the right, title and interest of Robert M'Dade to four acres of land in Munster township. Purchased by John Murphy for $50.

All the right, title and interest of James S. Luckett to 125 acres and improvements in Barr township. Purchased by R. L. Johnston for $2,075.

All the right, title and interest of Mary Isenberg to a frame house and lot of ground in Ebensburg. Purchased by Ann Patterson for $100.

All the right, title and interest of Samuel Milliken to 118 acres of land and improvements in White township. Purchased by Perry Troxell for $5.

All the right, title and interest of John E. M'Mullen to 58 acres of land and improvements in Chest township. Purchased by Wm. J. Buck for $125.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—On Wednesday evening a young man aged about 19 or 20 years, named George Hollingshead, was arrested in this place, by Detective W. H. Hulligan, of Cleveland, for the murder of a young man named Charles Waters at Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio. The murder occurred about two years ago, the two men being engaged in a quarrel, when Hollingshead struck Waters with a butcher's cleaver killing him instantly. Hollingshead fled and until about three months ago no trace of him could be obtained by the authorities. It appears that for the past eighteen months he has been about Houtzdale or neighborhood, and in consequence of some difficulty with another man there, to whom it is said he acknowledged his crime, information was lodged before a justice, who communicated with the authorities at Napoleon, by whom he has finally been traced up and secured. He came to this place about two weeks since and has been in the employ of Mr. D. A. Smith, a butcher, to whom he gave his name as Charles Osgood. Detective Hulligan has been in this section for a week past looking for his man, and at the time stated secured him. He was taken west on the Fast Line at nine o'clock Wednesday evening by the Detective, and doubtless by this time is safely lodged in jail at Napoleon, the county seat of Henry county. He stands a first-class chance of stretching hemp.—*Tyrone Democrat.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENTS.—*Exercise your Judgment.—A Newer and Better Philosophy.*—To pull down all absurd and antiquated notions of disease and its cures, and to establish a rational system on the ruins, has been the chief endeavor of Dr. Holloway through life, hence the origin of his celebrated Pills and Ointment—remedies in keeping with common sense, because subservient to nature, rather than at variance with her laws like those in general use. To the stomach we trace dyspepsia, headache and general debility, to the liver, bile, jaundice and yellow fever; to the bowels, diarrhœa, dysentery, constipation, piles, and fistula; to the lungs, consumption, &c.; to the blood, scrofula, scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions. By keeping these organs and the vital fluid pure and healthy we may safely defy the attacks of disease, and no medicine yet prepared for this purpose can equal the action of these Pills and Ointment, as they dive to the seat of the disorder, and by extirpating its cause, destroy its effect. 190

RENEW THE BLOOD.—You can renew the blood in the human system thoroughly, by using from a half dozen to a dozen bottles of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It does so without prostrating or weakening the body in any way. It cures not only the lungs and liver, but every organ dependent upon a wasted or impoverished state of the blood.

If you examine the subject, you will find that nine out of ten cases of chronic disease is the result of a want of that plastic character which the blood has lost. Bad blood makes bad tissues, and fails to repair the wasted organism; hence cough, emaciation, debility and dropsy ensue; and the constitution is a wreck for want of that nutriment which the blood alone can supply.

Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. To be had at Dr. Keyser's Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. His private consulting office is No. 120 Penn avenue.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

—An idea strikes us and here it is: None of us of course can hope to be living one hundred years hence, but all of us can show to the people of that day what manner of men and women we were by simply going to the elegant Photograph rooms of T. T. Spence and getting all our pictures taken. Besides that, it will be a source of pride to ourselves while living and to our friends when we are dead, to gaze on our photographs and think that they were taken during the great centennial year, and that they are faithful delineations of the true outwardness of our precious selves as we appeared on that memorable occasion. Think of this and weep—for an early opportunity to go to Spence's and get your pictures taken.

HYMENEAL.

DEVEREAUX—SCHWADERER.—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Summitville, on Tuesday evening, June 6th, 1876, by Rev. T. R. Jones, of this place, Dr. ROBERT DEVEREAUX and Miss CAROLINE, daughter of M. George Schwaderer, both of Summitville.

FARMERS, READ!—One Dollar invested in Paris Green at Huntley's Hardware Store, Ebensburg, will save one hundred dollars or more to any one who plants potatoes extensively. Paris Green is the only thing that will kill the bugs and not injure the potatoes.
May 9, 1876.-1m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between A. C. FINNEY and WILLIAM F. JOHNSON in the lumbering business was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d day of May last. The business of the late firm will be settled by A. C. Finney.

A. C. FINNEY,
WM. F. JOHNSON.
May 9, 1876.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to distribute the money in the hands of George C. K. Zahm, assignee of C. L. and A. J. Griswold, as shown by his first and partial account, notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of JULY, 1876, when and where all parties may attend if they think proper.

ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.
Ebensburg, June 6, 1876.-3t.

ALL-WOOL
CASSIMERES!
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS
YARNS, Etc.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public that the WOOLEN MILL recently owned by Messrs. T. M. Jones & Son, and lately bought by us, has been thoroughly refitted throughout by adding

NEW MACHINERY AND STEAM POWER,

and by enlarging our buildings. We have spared no expense to fit up our Mill with the best of machinery, and can confidently recommend our Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c., as being equal in style and finish to any brought from the Eastern market. Our goods are guaranteed

ALL WOOL, and No Shoddy or Cotton

used in any shape. Our prices are

25 Per Cent. Lower

THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

CUSTOM WORK

entrusted to us will receive special attention, and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Ask your merchant for Ebensburg Cassimeres, and if he has none send to us for samples by mail, or call at our Mill.

TERMS--CASH.

Goods Exchanged for Wool.

Ebensburg Woolen Co.

Ebensburg, June 9, 1876.-3t.

The Campaign Post.

Extraordinary Inducements Offered!

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1876

Will be one of the most exciting in the history of the country, and will mark the final struggle between the people and their Radical oppressors—the men who have robbed the people and plundered the Treasury for the last ten years, during their era of absolute power.

The Democratic party champions the cause of the people and demands a reform of corrupt extravagance and a redress of all the grievances under which the people labor. Their prostrated industries must be revived, and the laborer must be given a chance to earn his bread. The great battle cry will be

No Forced Contraction!
No Forced Expansion!
No Forced Resumption!

If the people would achieve a remedy for the evils now existing, they must take an active part in the pending campaign, and aid in laying before all honest voters the truth concerning the unparalleled and shocking crimes, corruptions and malfeasance of the Federal Administration, to the end that the men of all parties seeing the alarming extent of the evils that threaten them will join together for their overthrow. To do this Democratic documents and arguments must be circulated among the masses. With this end in view we offer

Extraordinary Inducements

To campaign subscribers, by means of which they will be enabled, during the campaign—for the small sum of less than FOUR CENTS a week—to get the largest and best newspaper for general and political reading in the State, and one of the most valuable historical works published, worth more to every reader than the price at which both THE WEEKLY POST and the book will be furnished, if the people would preserve their liberties and

Restore Honest Government,

They must set about disseminating Democratic truths and Democratic arguments among the people. This is a duty that personally devolves on every Democratic voter, and we ask them to fulfill it. If the enormous crimes and the great necessity for reform is properly placed before the people, there need be no fear of the result.

With a view of aiding in the work of spreading the truth before the people, we have made arrangements to furnish THE WEEKLY POST for

The Presidential Campaign

At special rates, barely covering the cost of printing, and with inducements offered by no other newspaper. We have arranged with Mr. W. A. TAYLOR, the author of a valuable historical volume entitled "EIGHTEEN PRESIDENTS AND CONTEMPORANEOUS RULERS," to give it as a premium to all campaign subscribers. This book contains a concise biography of all the Presidents and Vice Presidents, and all the candidates for these offices, the vote of the Electoral Colleges at each Presidential election since Washington, all the Cabinets, with biographical notes of the Cabinet Ministers, Chief Justices, Presidents of the Continental Congress, Signers of the Declaration, an accurate review of the Contemporaneous Rulers of Europe for the last century, the Declaration of Independence as written by Jefferson, the Constitution with all of its amendments, and every historical fact of interest connected with the Presidency.

The book is purely historical and entirely non-partisan, has received the endorsement of

All the Leading Newspapers,

Is passing through a third edition, and retails—in paper cover—at 50 cents, but is really worth more than that amount of money, as it is the first and only book ever published containing the same information and historical facts.

This Valuable Premium

Will be given to every campaign subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, a mammoth 56 column paper filled almost exclusively with reading matter and market reports, so important to farmers. It is the largest political weekly paper with the largest circulation published in Pennsylvania, and furnishes more and better reading matter for the money than any other paper in the State.

The Campaign Weekly Post

Will begin with the first of July and end with the first of December, containing an analysis of all the reports of the Congressional Investigating Committees, all the current news and topics of the day, reviews of the great Centennial, political speeches and documents and the official reports of all the State elections and Presidential election. The premium offered applies only to campaign subscribers, and all who wish to profit by the liberal offer made should at once forward their names for entry in our books, as we offer both THE WEEKLY POST and the "EIGHTEEN PRESIDENTS AND CONTEMPORANEOUS RULERS" for a mere trifle more than the cost of either separately.

THE TERMS

To campaign subscribers will be rigidly adhered to, and will be as follows:

Single subscribers (with book)..... 80 cents each.
In clubs of 5 or more (with book).. 75 cents each.
Single subscribers (without book) 60 cents each.
In clubs of 5 or more (without book) 50 cents each.

We earnestly appeal to all our friends who desire to see the Democracy triumphant at the approaching election, to set about getting up clubs for the CAMPAIGN POST at once, and forwarding the names of subscribers for entry, so that they may receive the number beginning with the first week in July. The book will be forwarded as soon as the names are received. The money to accompany all orders. Address

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of JOSEPH HERSCHELL, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo* on the estate of Joseph Herschell, late of Carroll township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DECKLA HERSCHELL,
JACOB [illegible] } Adm'rs.
Carroll Twp., June 2, 1876.-6t.

NOTICE TO
TAX-PAYERS!

IN accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1873, "relating to the collection of taxes in the county of Cambria," notice is hereby given to the tax-payers residing in the districts below named, that the County Treasurer, in compliance with the second section of said act, will attend at the places of holding the borough and township elections on the following named days, for the purpose of receiving the county, poor and state taxes assessed for the year 1876:

For Wilmore borough, Monday, June 12th.
" Summerhill township, Tuesday, June 13th.
" Washington " Wednesday, " 14th.
" Summitville borough, Thursday, " 15th.
" Gallitzin " Friday, " 16th.
" Gallitzin township, Saturday, " 17th.
" Loretto borough, Monday, " 19th.
" Allegheny township, Tuesday, " 20th.
" Munster " Wednesday, " 21st.
" Chest Springs borough, Thursday, " 22d.
" Clearfield township, Friday, " 23d.
" White township, on Monday, June 26th, at A. H. Fiske's, and on Tuesday, June 27th, at Lloydsville.
" Chest township, at Glen Connell, Wednesday, June 28th, and at A. Anna's, Thursday, June 29th.
" Carrolltown borough, Friday, June 30th.
" Carroll township, Saturday, July 1st.
" Cambria " Monday, July 3d.
" Barr " Wednesday, July 5th.
" Susquehanna township, Thursday, July 6th.
" West Ward, Ebensburg, Friday, July 7th.
" East " " Saturday, July 8th.
" Jackson township, Monday, July 10th.
" Blacklick " Tuesday, July 11th.

And, in accordance with the second section of said act, on all taxes paid to the Treasurer before the 1st day of September there will be a reduction of FIVE PER CENT., while five per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes, and placed in the hands of a constable.

N. J. FREIDHOFF, County Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Ebensburg, April 24, 1876.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!
120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumer, jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'75.-1y.]

TRIAL LIST, JUNE TERM.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, for Cambria county, commencing on MONDAY, the 5th day of JUNE, A. D. 1876:

SECOND WEEK.

Thompson & Ray......vs. John E. Holmes.
John Shell..........vs. John Bradley.
Cambria Iron Co......vs. John J. Fisher.
Cambria Iron Co......vs. Francis Christy.
John Brotherline......vs. John Fisk, John C. Gates, et. al.
Isaac Hugus..........vs. Sarah Jane Morrison.
J. Z. Nagle..........vs. R. A. Glass.
Richard Rowland......vs. Richard J. Evans.
Griffith Owens.......vs. Richard J. Evans.
Joseph Trexler.......vs. David Trexler & Mary Hendon.
John P. Watson.......vs. T. H. Lapsley.
John P. Watson.......vs. Alex. Kennedy et. al.
M. Brestle...........vs. John Hannan.
Hon. James P. White vs. George Knowlton.
Augustine Hott.......vs. Martin & Co.
Barbara Robb.........vs. Peter Gick.
Adam Rose............vs. George Rager.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, May 8, 1876.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
LANE BROTHERS.
WHOLESALE
HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES
Knives, Forks & Spoons,
SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS,
LOCKS, HINGES, NAILS,
FILES, &c.
CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS' & AGRICULTURAL TOOLS
173 LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH
GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE

Boyd & Gamble,
ARCHITECTS
And Superintendents!
Germania Bank Building,
Corner Wood and Diamond Sts.,
[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

Fairbanks' Standard
SCALES
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, Grocers' Fixtures, &c. Scales Repaired promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
[3 31.-3m.]

Miller House
LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"
Corner Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,
GREENSBURG, PA.
Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.
[2-4.'75.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ANTHONY MOHLER, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Anthony Mohler, late of Barr township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SOISSONG, Sr.,
JULIAN MOHLER, } Executors.
Barr Twp., June 2, 1876.-6t.

LOST OR STOLEN, (most probably stolen,) from the residence of the subscriber, on or about the 17th inst., two notes for $100 each, drawn in favor of the undersigned, and having no doubt as to the identity of the thief, if stolen, this is to notify him that legal steps will be taken to punish him unless the papers are returned without delay. Payment having been stopped on said notes all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

WILLIAM DORAN.
Cresson, Pa., May 26, 1876.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of RICHARD SANDERSON, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Richard Sanderson, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. H. HITE, Administrator.
June 2, 1876.-6t.

Glass FRUIT Jars.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES & VIALS of all kinds. Orders promptly executed. Get our prices and circulars before buying. Quality unsurpassed. (5-10.-4t.)

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT!
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—55 FIFTH AVENUE,
[5-19.-3m.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The undersigned has a 33-horse power ENGINE which he will sell very cheap for cash or exchange for Turbine Wheels. For further information call on the subscriber in Carroll township, three miles northeast of Carrolltown, or address M. J. NAGLE,
May 26.-3t. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

Invention of Rolling-Mills.

BY JACOB REESE.

The hammer was the tool with which the ancient metallurgists forged and shaped their metals; it served the purpose well until the age required larger masses and greater quantities to be made. In no department of industry is the saying more true, "necessity is the mother of invention," than it is in the metallurgy of iron.

While wrought iron was only made in Catalan fires, and forged in loops of fifty pounds or less, and each loop, so made, requiring over three hours to finish it; the loop was reheated and tilted in the intervening time, until another loop was sunk; hence there was no necessity for additional machinery to work the iron loops into bars.

When Ralph Hogge invented the blast furnace and produced cast iron, in 1543, the iron so made did not amount to more than one ton per week from each blast furnace, and for nearly one hundred years was all consumed in making castings. When Dudley made cast iron with coal as fuel, and increased the product of his furnace to six or seven tons per week, the manufacturers mobbed him because they thought that he would overstock the market, and although Dudley was jailed in the tower of London, and his improvements checked, yet, notwithstanding this, the metal market was badly overstocked in the latter part of the sixteenth and the first quarter of the seventeenth century. The fact was that more pig metal was then made than could be worked by the appliances then in use. And it was but natural that manufacturers should strive to improve the method of working off the metal.

Without detracting from the honor credited to Henry Cort as being the inventor of rolls, it is but proper to record the fact that in 1728, John Payne took out a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of iron, in which he proposed to dispense with the hammer entirely, and in its stead to heat the iron to a welding heat, and roll it through large cylindrical iron rollers, which have notches or furrows in them, and by the power herein described, roll them into shapes and forms required.

The power described was a mighty windmill, which the record shows was a failure, and so the rolls, which was original with him, and which, from his description, conform very nearly to the rolls of our day, was unused for want of power. This is the first description of a rolling mill that is on record.

In 1754, Wm. Johnston took out patent No. 688 for making wrought iron kettles and boilers, which he describes as being made of sheets of wrought iron riveted together. He says that iron bars are to be hammered and then rolled in an iron rolling mill to the required thickness.

In 1783 Henry Cort obtained patent No. 1351, in which he describes his invention of grooved rolls. Henry Cort having ironworks at Gosport, England, he put his invention into use and demonstrated its utility.

Thus we find that Payne conceived the theory of rolling iron, Johnston put that theory into practice, as far as plain sheet rolls could do it, while the honor was left to Henry Cort to demonstrate the practicability of rolling different shapes in grooves of proper conformations.

How true it is, that an invention born before it is absolutely required by the trade, though well described, like Payne's rolling mill, brings the inventor to poverty and often to disgrace; while the man who launches at the flood tide of necessity, like Henry Cort and Bessemer, rides sweetly into the haven of prosperity.

◆

HISTORY OF THE ONION.—Very few members of the vegetable kingdom exist that can boast an older record than the onion. Theophrastus alluded to it as follows: "There be divers sorts of onions which have their syrnames of the places where they grow; some also lesser, others greater; some be round, and divers others long."—This is ample proof that, even in his early days, a variety of kinds were grown, and in many places. Pliny adds the questionable information that "none grow wilde." The onion is also spoken of in Holy Writ, where, in connection with the leek and other vegetables, it is referred to as a luxury belonging to the Egyptians at the earliest date we possess any history in regard to them. Though Theophrastus shows by his statement above that distinct sorts existed, we are inclined to believe that there were not more than two or three distinct types then. They derived, however, a variety of names from the various places where they were known to grow freely. Old authors describe a kind known as "Ascalonitides," a name said by Gerarde to be "of a towne in Judea, otherwise called Pompeianna." Singularly enough, however, the English name of this kind is given by this latter authority as "Scallions," and along with it is given an illustration and the following statement: This hath but small roots, growing many together; the leaves are like to onions, but lesse. It seldom bears either stalk, floure, or seed. It used to be eaten in sallads. Both Theophrastus and Pliny refer to this, the latter in the sixth chapter of his nineteenth book, where he says, "The one serving for a sauce, or to season meat." Can it be then, that in Pompeii of old, "chives," as we know them now, were used popularly.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

◆

A SIMPLE way to test the freshness of eggs is to put them into water. A good one will lie flat, but those musty with age will out-egg Columbus' egg in standing on the small end.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

ALL description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy, diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the hard, swollen, and discolored parts round about the wound, sore, or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal; warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling, which need not be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in; it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis, and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Corns (Soft),	Piles,
Bad Breasts,	Cancers,	Rheumatism,
Burns,	Contracted and	Scalds,
Bunions,	Stiff Joints,	Sore Nipples,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand	Elephantiasis,	Sore Throats,
Flies,	Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,
Coco-bay,	Gout,	Scurvy,
Chiego-foot,	Glandular	Sore Heads,
Chilblains,	Swellings,	Tumors,
Chapped	Lumbago,	Ulcers,
Hands,		Wounds,
		Yaws.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

April 21, 1876.-1y.

CALIFORNIA!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California,* and the *Western Territories.* Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia.* Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth,* and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm,* and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country.* Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport,* and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha,* to *Milwaukee.*

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached to both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

January 28, 1876.-1y.

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

NICOTINE, it is said, will in course of time paralyze the tongue. Hence it is that few women smoke.

LINEN can be glazed by adding a teaspoonful of salt and one of finely-scraped white soap to a pound starch.

ICE CREAM WITH EGGS AND MILK.—Two quarts new milk, boiled; two tablespoonsful corn starch, well dissolved in cold milk. Stir, and allow to boil twenty minutes, add the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth, and stir rapidly for three or four minutes. Add a pint of white sugar when the milk is put on to boil. Make in a tin vessel, and set in a kettle of boiling water to prevent burning. Flavor when cool with lemon or vanilla.

IT is not generally known that cisterns can be made without either brick or stone, wherever the earth is sufficiently compact to admit of digging out the soil and leaving a firm bank upon which the cement can be spread to a thickness of one or two inches. The cement soon hardens, making a wall as tough as a stone jug; the top may be covered with plank, with timber support, and then cover over all about two feet of earth to keep out the frost. Of course a man-hole through which the cistern can be entered for cleaning is also necessary.

A GOOD YEAST.—The subjoined recipe for yeast adapted to hot weather or hot climates is given in Morgan's Trade Journal: Boil two ounces of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour; strain well and let the liquor cool down to milk warmth. Then put in a small handful of salt, and half a pound of sugar (brown), beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor, and mix all well together. The third day add three pounds of potatoes, boiled and mashed, and let it stand until the next day. Then strain, and it is ready for use. Stir frequently while making, and keep near the fire. Before using, stir well. It will keep for two or three months in a cool place.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.—Inasmuch as Eastern farmers are likely to suffer from the ravages of the Colorado potato bug this season, I would like to give them some advice. My fields have been troubled with these pests for the past six years, and the best and most expeditious remedy I have ever found was to catch the old ones when they made their appearance on the vines. This will be as soon as the tops of the potato vines are out of the ground. Last season I caught fifty-four from a patch two rods square, some of the hills not being up yet. The bugs are in the earth and come to the surface as soon as the spring opens. One of these bugs, I should think, will lay from 500 to 1,000 eggs, and the young from that deposit will destroy a large patch of potatoes. In looking for bugs, keep your eyes out also for the eggs on the under side of the leaves. By a little attention to the catching of the old bugs at the start, a man can save a vast amount of trouble, for as soon as the bugs hatch they are hard to get rid of.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A LABOR-SAVING WASHING LIQUID.—Many laundresses save a vast amount of hard labor when washing clothes by employing the following preparation, which, it is said, will not injure linen nor cotton fabrics. When the number of garments to be washed is small, one-half or one-fourth the quantity mentioned may be employed: Dissolve two pounds of bar soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and add one tablespoonful of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia. The mixture must be well stirred, and the clothes steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel containing them as nearly steam tight as possible. The clothes, afterward, should be taken out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be re-heated and used a second time, but in that case a teaspoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy of time, labor and fuel. The clothes will not be injured at all, and there will be little necessity for rubbing unless there are places exceedingly dirty. When wristbands and collar bindings have been saturated with perspiration, and the dirt has been dried in, there is no washing preparation in use that will remove the dirt without some rubbing.

A CURE FOR COLD IN THE HEAD.—It would seem as if the cure for those worst of small nuisances, colds in the head, which Dr. Ferrier, of King's College, suggested in *The Lancet,* might prove to be a remedy of very great value. It is a snuff—a white powder—composed of the following ingredients: Hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains; acacia powder, two drams; trisnitrate of bismuth, six drams—the whole making up a quantity of powder of which from one-quarter to one-half may be safely taken, if necessary, in the course of twenty-four hours.

Dr. Ferrier says that with this snuff he has twice cured himself of very violent colds, once, indeed, by taking trisnitrate of bismuth alone, which is a very powerful remedy for catarrh of the mucous membrane, and is the most important ingredient in this snuff. Dr. Ferrier mentions two other persons who were cured of violent colds by the same snuff, and to these instances we may add that of the present writer, who having a very violent cold coming on, with the sensation of weight in the temples and the usual disagreeable feeling in the throat, as well as ordinary catarrh, made trial of Dr Ferrier's remedy one evening and got up the following morning completely free from cold, which has not since recurred. The snuff, instead of increasing the tendency to sneeze, almost immediately begins to diminish it.—*London Spectator.*

SHIELDS HOUSE,

FORMERLY "RED LION,"

W. H. STAHLMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO STAHLMAN & McCOY,

PROPRIETOR,

NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,

Near Suspension Bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED,

And can be reached from all points by STREET CARS.

THE DINING ROOM

HAS BEEN NEWLY REFITTED IN EVERY DETAIL.

THE TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE VERY BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

[3-10] RATES, $1.50 PER DAY. [3m.]

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO; also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Siebel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Fleking, Herzog & Buchanan, Pretzfeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [1-7.-6m.]

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.

[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

HENRY W. KANAGA.................................FRANK MACDONALD.

Seventh Avenue Hotel,

Corner Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY. PITTSBURG, PA.

H. W. KANAGA & CO., Proprietors.

The above house, just open for the reception of guests, is most centrally located in the business part of the city, and within two blocks of the Union Depot. The house is entirely new, and furnished throughout in the most improved style, and will be in every respect a first class Hotel with all modern improvements, having the improved electric telegraph from each chamber, and in course of erection a first class passenger elevator, with all safety patents attached. The cuisine department will be a leading feature. [4-28.-3m.]

Great Western Hotel,

DILLINGER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street cars to the Centennial Buildings pass and repass the Hotel every minute. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

The CAMBRIA FREEMAN received weekly at the Hotel. [5-5.-3m.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS,

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid so business of correspondents. JAMES P. MURPHY,

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg. D. H. ZAHM.

March 2, 1876.-tf.

M. A. WESNER, M D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12,'76.]

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

1776. SPRING & SUMMER. 1876.

MRS. M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO THE LADIES!

I am just in receipt of a large invoice of

Most Elegant GOODS,

which will be closed out at great bargains, in part as follows:

French Garments,

for spring and summer wear, consisting in part of Damask and Plain Silks, Sicilian Cashmeres, Sacks, Mantles, &c. The selections comprises costumes for street and evening wear. Prices greatly reduced. [5-12.-4m.]

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,

MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR

Union Crop LEATHER,

AND DEALER IN

BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.

Jan. 7, 1876.-1y.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

JAMES WILKINSON.....................R. T. O'FRIEL.

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!

Loretto, Pa.

☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. [4-12.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

ROSES.

In one of the books attributed to
Solomon eternal wisdom is compared
to the plantations of rosetrees at Jeri-
cho. Princess Nourmahal, the most
lovely lady in the harem of a great
mogul, had a canal filled with rose-
water and rowed about on it with her
august consort. The heat of the sun
disengaged the essential oil from the
water, and their majesties having ob-
served the fact invented ottar of roses.
The Emperor Heliogabalus filled a
fish pond with rose-water; it is no-
where said whether the fishes approved
of this proceeding. When the Sultan
Saladin, who had so much trouble
with hard fisted English King Richard
and his turbulent Christian friends,
took Jerusalem in 1188, he would not
enter the temple, which he professed
called a mosque, till he had had its
walls washed with rose-water, and
Sanut assures us that 500 camel-loads
no more than sufficient to carry the
purifying liquid. Also, after the tak-
ing of Constantinople by Mohammed
II., in 1455, the Church of St. Sophia
was solemnly purified with rose-water
before it was converted into a mosque.
The high priest of the Hebrews wore
a crown of roses when he offered up
certain sacrifices under the Mosaic
dispensation; and it was perhaps in
remembrance of this fact that the
Synod of Nismes, which was held in
the third century, enjoined every Jew
to wear a rose on his breast as a dis-
tinguishing mark of inferiority.

In many countries the Jews
celebrate the festival of Easter
ers, during which they ornament the
lamps, chandeliers, and beds with roses.
Thus it happened that these flowers
were hateful to the early Christians
and are often condemned in the writ-
ings of the Fathers, who professed
they could not understand that
people could think with equanimity of
roses when they remembered the crown
of thorns; afterwards this
feeling seems to have died out. When
Maria Antoinette passed through
Nancy on her way to be married to
Louis XVI., the ladies of Mont
prepared her a bed strewed with roses.
In the Middle Ages roses were held so
precious in France that a royal license
was necessary to grow them. Charle-
magne recommended the cultivation of
the rose in his "Capitulation."
Persians of Shiraz stop their wine bot-
tles with roses, which give the wine
pleasing smell; and during the festival
of Abrizan, which takes place during
the equinox, Persian ladies throw roses
at each other when they pay
At Rome it was the practice of the
church to bless the rose on a special
day set apart, which was called Rose
Sunday. The custom of blessing the
golden rose seems to have begun in the
11th or 12th century. The benediction
was pronounced with particular solem-
nity on the 4th Sunday in Lent, and
the golden rose thus consecrated was
given as a mark of the sovereign pon-
tiff's favor to some prince or princess.
Alexander III., who had been received
with great honor during a journey
which he made in France, sent a
golden rose to Louis the Young
sort of graceful compliment. Subse-
quently the giving of the golden rose
became an authoritative act by which
the Pope officially recognized the
rights of Christian sovereigns.
Urban V. gave the golden rose to Joan
Queen of Sicily in 1368, thereby pre-
ferring her over the King of Cyprus.
Henry VIII. of England received
golden rose both from Julius II. and
Leo X. Towards the close of the last
century the golden rose appears
have been given almost indiscriminate-
ly to any traveling prince who would
pay a sum equivalent to about £
fees for it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

◆

THE EGG TRICK.—Procure a large
egg—Brahma eggs are the best—and
on the large end draw a cross with a
lead pencil, and on the opposite end
draw a smaller cross in ink.
the egg—after showing the
the marks, and permitting them
examine it carefully so they will know
it the next time they see it—upon the
head of the oldest boy present, or if
there is a grandfather present with a
bald head, balance the egg on his head.
Then let one of the company take a
large book and see if he can strike the
egg hard enough to break it. To the
surprise of everybody the egg will be
suppressed at the first blow.
you can show the person on whose
head it was balanced the two crosses
marked upon the shell to prove it was
the same egg he saw in its entirety, but
he probably will be too cross to
much interest in the matter.
not a very difficult trick, and can be
quite easily learned, but care should
be exercised in the selection of the egg.

◆

KEEP LEAD PENCILS OUT OF YOUR
MOUTH.—The Baltimore American
says: "The head book-keeper of a
leading establishment in this city was
badly poisoned by putting a lead pen-
cil in his mouth. He was in the count-
ing-room at an early hour, and, on be-
ginning work, used a new lead pencil.
While in the midst of his calculations
he inadvertently put the pencil in his
mouth, as is the habit of many.
immediately became unwell, with a
nauseous taste in his mouth, and ex-
pectorated considerably in order to
get rid of it. The sick feeling contin-
ued, and he became so much worse
that he was compelled to be conveyed
home. A physician was summoned,
antidotes administered, and relief was
obtained. He is still suffering."

HOW TO BEND IRON PIPE.—Fill the
pipe with quick sand, secure both ends
with a plug, heat red hot and bend
into such shape as you desire. This
says an exchange, is original, and we
give it to our readers for what it is
worth. Others